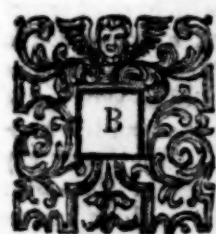


T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament.



OTH Houses met according to Prorogation on the 13th. of Jan. and his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to them; acquainting them, *that the Expectations he had from Time to Time given them, of seeing the general Tranquillity of Europe restor'd and establish'd. were now fully answer'd, &c.*

The Commons being returned to their House, Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech, and thereupon the L---d H-----y, after having in a very eloquent Speech enumerated the many Difficulties this Nation was brought under by the Intrigues of our Enemies abroad, and the many Dangers and great Expence we would have been involved in, if a War had not been prevented by his Majesty's wise Measures; by the good Success of which the Tranquillity of *Europe* was established upon a firm and a lasting Foundation; made the following Motion:

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech; to declare our highest Satisfaction in seeing the general Tranquillity of *Europe* restored and established by his Majesty's Credit and Influence, with so much Glory to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and Honour to this Nation; to acknowledge with Gratitude his Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the Happiness of his People, and his Goodness in pursuing such Measures as best conduced to the preserving the Rights and Possessions of these Kingdoms: To express our just Sense of his Majesty's great Wisdom, in being able to surmount the various Difficulties that so long embarrass'd the

Affairs of *Europe*, and particularly affected the Interests of *Great Britain*; and by pacifick Measures and Negotiations, to bring to a happy Conclusion the Disputes that for many Years had been subsisting, and by just and honourable Treaties, to settle and re-establish the publick Tranquillity, without the Hazard and Expence of a general Rupture, or kindling a War in any Part of *Europe*; and to assure his Majesty, that this House, sensible of the happy Effects of the Confidence so justly reposed in his Majesty, and the Blessings we enjoy under his Government, will with Chearfulness grant the Supplies necessary for the Service of the current Year, for the Defence and Support of his Majesty's Government, and for the Security of his People.

Then Mr. C-----ck, in a very handsome Speech, explained the several jarring Interests of *Europe*, which had been reconciled by his Majesty's Wisdom and good Conduct; and added, that as our Security depends upon the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, we could not in common Prudence have fate unconcerned, and seen any one of the Powers swallowed up by another: But as the present Happiness and Tranquillity, not only of this Nation, but of *Europe* in general, was owing to the prudent and pacifick Measures of his Majesty, he approved of the Terms of addressing proposed, and therefore seconded the Motion.

Sir W-----d L-----n said, he should join with all his Heart in an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; but could not agree with descending so far into Particulars as were contained in the Motion. That the Treaties upon which it was pretended the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and Happiness of this Nation were so firmly established, were not now before the House, and therefore

heretofore from his own Knowledge he could say nothing about them, nor form a Judgment of the Honour or Advantage which would from thence accrue to this Kingdom: But if he judged from what he heard or saw abroad in the World, he must be of Opinion that notwithstanding the great Things we have done for the Crown of *Spain*, and the Favours we have procured for the Royal Family of that Kingdom, we have as yet received very little Satisfaction for the Injuries done by them to this Nation.

Mr. S----- spoke to the following Purpose: That it had been the antient Custom of this House, to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech; but such Addresses were formerly always in general Terms; there were in them no flattering Paragraphs, nor long Compliments to the Throne for Transactions never laid before the House, and of which the House must have been supposed to be entirely ignorant. That we had indeed of late Years fallen into a Custom of complimenting the Throne upon every such Occasion with long Addresses, and this Custom had been followed so long, that he fear'd it might at last come to be a Vote of Course, to vote an Address in such Terms as shall be concerted by those very Men, whose Measures are approved of by the Compliment made to the Throne. He confess'd he was so little of a Courtier, that he could not return Thanks for what he knew nothing of, nor applaud before he knew a Reason for his Applause. Besides, when such Addresses have been proposed, it has been promised, that no Advantage should afterwards be taken of the complimenting Part; but every Member in this House knows, that when the House had an Opportunity of examining Things more particularly, and Debates ensued thereupon, they have been told that they could not censure any of the past Transactions, because they had approved of them by their Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his Speech from the Throne. He hoped that all Things were well, that our Affairs both abroad and at home were in that prosperous Condition in which they had been represented; but as they could not as yet judge from the Effects, and as the Treaties had not yet been laid before them, he moved that the first Part only of the Motion should stand, and that all the other complimenting Paragraphs should be left out.

Mr. P----- declar'd, he could not agree to an Address in the Terms proposed, because they seem'd to imply an Approbation of all that had been done by his Majesty's Ministers. That they ought to thank his Majesty for his most Gracious Speech, but he could not see any Reason they had to thank him for our Liberties and Properties; they are secured to us by our Constitution, and as Subjects of *Great Britain* we have a natural Right to them, his Majesty is far from having the least Thought

of making any Encroachments upon them. As for the Treaties and Negotiations abroad, and the Honours and Advantages by them acquired, he did not think they could take Notice of them; for 'till they be laid before the House, they must be presumed to be ignorant of them. That he should be glad to know we are now at last got into a right Way; but was certain there was a Time some Years ago, when we might have been as right as we are now, and upon the same Conditions: If we had embraced that Opportunity, a great deal of Money would have been saved to the Nation; but in those Days the *Guaranty* of the *Pragmatick Sanction* was looked upon as inconsistent with the Interest and Happiness of this Nation, and was represented as such even by those who have now agreed to it, That he saw no Necessity of agreeing to it even now: Thereby we oblige ourselves to assist the *Austrian* Family whenever attacked by any Potentate, except the Grand Seignior; they may happen to be attacked, when it will be much against the Interest of this Nation, to engage itself in a War upon any Foreign Account. He did not know but we may be accused of some Sort of Breach of Faith on Account of our late Negotiations with the Emperor; the *French* may perhaps say that by the Treaty of *Hanover* we were obliged not to treat with any of the Powers against whom that Treaty seem'd to be made, without the Concurrence of our Allies; and yet notwithstanding thereof, we not only negotiated but concluded a Treaty with the Emperor, without communicating the same to them. He could not say, that either the Honour or the Interest of the Nation had been much considered in our late Negotiations; and wish'd the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops into *Italy* might not prove the Origin of new Troubles. Nor could he say, that much Regard had been had to the particular Interest of this Nation in our Conduct at home; our Debts have been increased, at least, not diminished, and at the same Time Luxury so much encourag'd, that many have run out a great Part of their Fortunes, and are thereby obliged to depend upon the Court; insomuch that he must say, happy it is for the Nation, that the King is so good and so just, as not to have any Designs against our Liberties. Our Trade is decaying every Day, and publick Credit is like to be destroyed by the many publick Frauds that are committed. However he hoped, all our Affairs abroad were now set to rights, and that our domestick Grievances were in a fair Way of being redress'd; but if so, it is something like a Pilot, who, though he has a safe, and streight Passage for going into Port, yet takes it in his Head to carry the Ship a great Way about, through Sands, Rocks and Shallows, and thereby loses many of the Seamen, destroys a great deal of the Tackle, and puts the Owners to a vast Expence; but at last

last by Chance he hits the Port, and then triumphs in his good Conduct.

Mr. D-----s said, when he returned to the Country, he wished he could tell his Neighbours, that Part of our Debts were paid off, or some of our Taxes abolished, or the Standing Army disbanded. These were Effects they would immediately feel, but he fear'd they would think a Peace attended with a Continuation of all the Taxes, and a keeping up the Standing Army, did not deserve Thanks from the Nation.

Sir W---m W-----m was against addressing his Majesty, in the Terms proposed; because though every Thing may now be well settled, yet he could not think our Conduct had in every Respect been right, or that the Interest of this Nation had been by his Majesty's Ministers, principally and steadily pursued. At one Time we were frightened out of our Wits with Apprehensions of the Pretender, and that without any Reason that he could see. Then *Don Carlos* was made such a Giant of, that he, that Infant, was to swallow up all the Powers of *Europe*; at that Time we sued to *France* for an Alliance, by which we put it in their Power to commence a War whenever they pleased. Some Time after we shook off all Fears of the Pretender, *Don Carlos* was again diminished to an ordinary Size, and then we began to bully *France*, as much as we had courted it before. On the other Hand, the Imperial Court have acted with Steadiness and Prudence; and thereby, at last brought us to their own Terms; whereas we have been obliged in some Manner to comply with the Demands of almost every Power we have treated with; and if by such Means we have at last got off tolerably, we have been like a Man in a Room, who wants to get out, and tho' the Door be open, and a clear Way to it, yet he stalks round the Room, breaks his Shins over a Stool, tumbles over a Chair, and at last, tumbling over every Thing in his Way, by Chance finds the Door and gets out, after abundance of needless Trouble and unnecessary Danger.

Mr. O-----p wish'd he could have heard that the late new Works at *Dunkirk* had been entirely razed; that we had received a full Satisfaction for the many Depredations of the *Spaniards*; and said, he should be glad to see more Care taken in arming the Country, and disciplining the Militia. He thought it was a Scandal to the Nation, to appear so much frightened at the late marching of a few *French* Troops down to the Coasts of *France* next to us; and hoped this Nation would never be brought so low, as to have nothing to trust to for their Defence, but their Standing Army. Whenever we are threatened with an Invasion, our Safety and our Barrier next to our Fleet must depend upon our Militia. And if they once lose the Use of Arms, an Enemy that can either by Cunning or Accident escape our

Fleet, may land with little Danger, and do much Mischief before a sufficient Number of regular Forces can be brought together to oppose them. Considering how the Protestants in *Germany* have been oppress'd by the present Imperial Family, he could have wished to have heard some Care had been taken of them in the Treaty lately made with the Emperor; but as the *Dutch* had not yet acceded to that Treaty, he hoped some Care may as yet be taken of those poor People: He was pleased to find, we were not so closely united to *France* as formerly; having generally observed, that when two Dogs are in a Leash together, the Stronger runs away with the Weaker.

These were the principal Speakers against the Motion made by L---d H-----y. The Hon. Mr. P-----m spoke for it, and shewed, that in common Decency they were to look upon every Thing to be as it had been represented to them by his Majesty; but that no Compliments put into the Address could be made use of to prevent their enquiring afterwards into the Measures that had been pursued, after the Treaties should be laid before them: On the contrary, if it should be found, that any Negotiations had been carried on contrary to the Honour and Interest of the Nation, they were to presume, his Majesty had been imposed on: And in such Case that House was not only to punish evil Counsellors for Measures so weak or wicked, but also for imposing upon his Majesty, and advising him to make such a Speech. That upon the Opening of a Session of Parliament, the Eyes of all *Europe* were turned towards *Great Britain*, and if they at first appeared in the least diffident or jealous of his Majesty's Conduct, it would weaken his Influence on foreign Courts, and might put it out of his Power to rectify any false Step (if any had been) made by his Ministers.

Mr. W-----le answer'd some of the Objections made to our late Conduct. He said he knew the entering into the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* was proposed some Years ago: But, it was then proposed in dogmatick and positive Terms, and without offering the least Consideration to this Nation. Besides, there was then Reason to fear that *Don Carlos* was fix'd upon by the Imperial Court as a Successor to his Imperial Majesty; and it was against the Interest of this Nation, to contribute to the establishing of a Person in the sole Possession of all the *Austrian* Dominions, who was by the *Quadruple Alliance* to have such large Dominions in *Italy*, and had by his Birth so near a Prospect to the Crown of *Spain*, and at that Time also a very near Prospect to the Crown of *France*. This Guaranty was again offered when the Treaty of *Seville* was in Agitation, but then again it was rejected, because the Proposal was made only with a View to disturb the Negotiations then carrying on, and which were so happily ended by the Treaty

of *Seville*. Nor can it be said, that we have entered into the Guaranty too soon; it was our Interest to do it as soon as possible, because the Preserving of the Imperial Dominions entire is necessary for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*: If we had delayed till the Emperor's Death, it would then have been too late. *Europe* would have been in Flames, and the *Austrian* Dominions divided before we could have done any Thing. We ought perhaps to have gone into it sooner, because of the fatal Consequences that might have ensued, if the Emperor had dropt off; but we could not do it till the Imperial Court agreed to give Satisfaction to *Spain* as to the Dominions provided for *Don Carlos* in *Italy* by the Quadruple Alliance; to the *Dutch* as to the particular Disputes between the Empire and them; and to the *Dutch* and us as to the *Ostend* Company; and all this his Majesty by his wife and steady Measures has at last procured.

It is the Interest of this Nation, as well as of almost every one of the other Nations of *Europe*, to preserve the Dominions of the *Austrian* Family entire: It is the Interest of this Nation, that the *Dutchies* of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia* should never be possess'd by *Germany*, *France* or *Spain*: It is the Interest of this Nation to have the *East India* Trade from *Ostend* demolished; and this Nation is particularly interested in the preserving of *Gibraltar* and *Port-mahon*, and at the same Time in cultivating a good Friendship with *Spain*. In every one of these Points we have obtained all that we could expect or desire; and all this without any mean Compliance on our Part. How can it then be said that neither the Honour nor Interest of this Nation has been regarded in our Negotiations, or that we have comply'd with every one in their Turn?

The only View that *France* had, or at least owned, was to preserve the publick Tranquillity, and to see the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance complied with: If these Points were brought to a happy Issue, it was all the *French* had to demand, and as both are accomplished by the Treaty of *Vienna*, the *French* Court have no Reason to complain; so far otherways, that they have declared they are fully satisfied: And as for our taking an Alarm at the March of some of their Troops towards the Coasts of *France* opposite to *England*, it proceeded only from that prudent Jealousy which every Nation ought to have of all its Neighbours; and the *French* were as much alarm'd upon our marching Troops down towards our Coasts next to them.

By the Treaty of *Seville* the *Spaniards* are to make full Satisfaction for any Losses of our Merchants by unjust Seizures; but as the Quantum could not then be determined, nor

what Seizures were lawful and what not, it was necessary to leave that Affair to Commissaries mutually appointed; and we have all Reason to expect, that we shall at last meet with a full Satisfaction in that Affair, tho' it has hitherto been retarded by Negotiations of greater Moment since the Conclusion of that Treaty.

A Since Comparisons had been going round, he hop'd he might make one in his Turn; that our late Affairs resemble a Set of honest quiet Country People got into a Country Dance, who went through their Dance with much Ease and Alacrity, till a turbulent noisy Fellow came and forced himself into the Dance, and made such a Noise, that such a one was out, and such a one not right, such a Step out of Tune, and such a Tune not according to Rule, that they could not go on with their Dance; but at last they resolved, and turned this troublesome Fellow out of Company, and then they all went on easily and quietly as they had done before.

B Several other Gentlemen spoke upon both Sides of the Question. At last the Question was put, agree with the Motion or not, which was carried in the Affirmative without any Division.

C On the 18th of *Jan.* the House resolved to grant a Supply to his Majesty, and soon after several Estimates and Accounts were (pursuant to their Addresses or Orders) laid before them.

D About the same Time the House resolved, That 8000 Men be employed for the Sea Service for the Year 1732. And,

That four Pounds per Man per Month be allowed for maintaining them for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service.

E On the 25th, Mr. *Sandys* presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for making more effectual the Laws in Being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices held in Trust for them; which was received and read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

F Then the House resolved, That 212,885 l. 7 s. 5 d. be granted to his Majesty for the Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea Officers) for 1732.

That 10,000 l. be granted upon Account towards the Support of *Greenwich* Hospital.

That 82,715 l. 18. 6d. be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for 1732. And,

G That 3376 l. 15 s. 9d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service not provided for by Parliament.

Among

Account of MONEY given for 1731.

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Among the several Accounts laid before the House, was, An Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1731, hath been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, until the 24th of January 1731, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Overplus thereupon the 24th of January 1731.

GRANTS.

NAVY.

	l.	s.	d.
TO VICTUALS, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy, and the Victualling thereof for 10,000 Men for 13 Months.	494,000		
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for Half-pay to Sea-Officers.	212,034	4	4
Towards the Support of Greenwich-Hospital.	10,000		

ORDNANCE.

For Ordnance Sea Services.			
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services not provided for by Parliament.	5,515	2	6
For Ordnance Land Services.	81,408	8	4

FORCES.

For defraying the Charge of 17,709 Men for Guards and Garisons, and Land-Forces.	651,484	17	1 1/2
For maintaining the Forces and Garisons in the Plantations, and in Minorca and Gibraltar.	169,835	8	1 1/2
For defraying the Expence of 12,000 Hessians in his Majesty's Pay.	241,259	1	3
For a Year's Subsidy to the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbittel.	25,000		
Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.	32,483	2	6
Upon Account of Half-pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines.	61,158	15	10
For defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.	30,926	5	11
For Pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines as died upon the Establishment of Half-pay, and who were married to them before Christmas 1716.	2,662		

DEFICIENCIES.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt Duty, Anno 1729, on the 25th of March 1731,	93,874	3	9 1/2
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Sums paid.			Re-mains to be paid.		
l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
716,034	4	4	716,034	4	4
26,000					
112,923	10	10	112,923	10	10
651,484	17	1 1/2	651,484	17	1 1/2
169,835	8	1 1/2	169,835	8	1 1/2
241,259	1	3	241,259	1	3
6,250			18,750		
32,483	2	6			
61,158	15	10			
30,926	5	11			
2,662					
1,214,809	10	9			

DE-

Account of MONEY given for 1731.

DEFICIENCIES.						Sums paid.		Re-
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		nains to be paid. <i>l. s. d.</i>
To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, Anno 1729, on the 29th of Sept. 1731.	71,013	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$						
To make good the Deficiency of the General Fund at Michaelmas 1731.	39,353	4 11						
To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, Anno 1730. <i>viz.</i>								
To the Navy 60,000 <i>l.</i>								
To Greenwich Hospital } 10,000 <i>l.</i>								
To the Ordnance } 29,702 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>								
To the Forces } 34,610 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	134,312	14 6						
Towards the Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company on the Coast of Africa.			338,533	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	338,553	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
To discharge the Sum standing out of 550,000 <i>l.</i> in Exchequer Bills made forth for the Supply, Anno 1730.			10,000		10,000			
To the Bank of England for circulating the said Exchequer Bills.			504,200		504,200			
To the Usher of the Receipt of Exchequer for Necessaries for the Exchequer Bill Office.	6443	7 4						
	21	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
			6,465	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,465	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			2,902,985	55 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,884,235	15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,750	

The Ways and Means out of which the said Grants were to be satisfied.

1,000,000 00 00	By the Land Tax, Anno 1731.
750,000 00 00	By the Malt Duty, Anno 1731.
420,000 00 00	By Annuities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
800,000 00 00	By Way of Lottery.
32,516 12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	By Arrears of former Land Taxes.
669 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Arrears of sundry Malt Duties.
9,528 03 01	By Duties on Compound Liquors.
15,101 12 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Arrears of the Malt Duty, Anno 1729.
3,007,815 18 04 $\frac{1}{4}$	Total of Ways and Means.
2,902,985 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Total of the Grants.
104,830 02 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Overplus of Ways and Means.
18,750 00 00	Remains to be paid.
123,580 02 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Residue of Ways and Means undisposed.

On the Land Tax, Anno 1731, in Exchequer Bills.	89,728 10 00
In Money raised by Contributions for Annuities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Anno 1731.	18,750 00 00
Arrears of the Malt Duty, Anno 1729.	15,101 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 24. 1731.	123,580 02 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Frecker.	

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Promis'd in our last.

Craftsman, July 29. N^o 317.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, The natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe.

D'ANVERS says, We have heard so much of *establish'd Tranquillity*, &c. for several Years past, amidst continual Depredations, and Insults, that we may be excus'd from believing such Writers, till their Panegyricks are justify'd by adequate Events.

If Great Britain is not only at Peace, and on the most amicable Terms with all her Neighbours, but all her Neighbours are disposed to live well with each other; I should be glad, says he, to be inform'd of the Reasons of our fitting out a Fleet so very lately, in such a Hurry; because such military Preparations, in Times of universal Peace, seem a little odd to vulgar Understandings; and I can never believe that an honourable Gentleman would so alarm the Nation, and put us to such Expence, only to cause a Fluctuation in Exchange Alley, or to make the Nore vie with Spithead.

It must be acknowledged, that the Plan of Power in Europe is altered by two fundamental Articles; the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into Italy, and the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction: But our Author could not, surely, call these the *most effectual Means to secure our present advantageous Situation*; because he argued against the *Tuscan Succession*, a few Years ago, as *contrary to the Interests of all Europe, especially of Great Britain*; and another Writer on the same Side thought the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction might be attended with *fatal Consequences*.

I am glad to hear that Provision is made, by a private Article in the last Vienna Treaty, that if the Arch-

duchesses marry so as to aggrandize any of the great Powers, or to hazard the Balance of Europe, the Guaranty shall be void; but it would have given us farther Satisfaction, if those Marriages had been specifically settled and made known.

Tho' this Writer tells us, that all the Princes of Europe are perfectly satisfied with their respective Conditions in the new Plan of Power; yet he owns, in another Place, that Spain is grown cool, at least, as to the Pragmatick Sanction; and every one knows, France has openly oppos'd it, tho' he scruples not to assert, that no Powers at all act against it; by which I suppose he means, that they have not yet made Use of Force: But can he see no Probability of such an Attempt, whenever the Contingency shall happen? May not the Italian Dominions furnish a Bone of Contention between Germany and Spain, in Times to come, as Flanders has already done between France and Holland? May not these Pretensions prove the Means of uniting France and Spain, and involve Great Britain in a War to support her Engagements?

This Writer compares the last Vienna Treaty with those of *Ryswick* and *Utrecht*, to shew the Advantage of the former. *K. William*, notwithstanding the Disadvantages he labour'd under, made a Peace upon very honourable Terms; so that his Reflections on the Peace of *Ryswick* are unjust, and if any Writer on the other Side had made so free with it, he would have Popery and Jacobitism thrown in his Teeth. The Partition Treaty was, indeed, a fatal Slip in the Politicks of that Reign, and laid the Foundation of the War in the next, by undertaking to dispose of Dominions, which did not belong to us; but methinks he might have passed over this Treaty in Silence, for a Reason I need not explain to him.

I have frequently own'd the Defects of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but am far from thinking it so bad as he has represented it, or even inferior to any Treaty since; not excepting the *Hanover Alliance*, the Treaty of *Seville*, or that great *Masterpiece of Negotiation*, which he has so lavishly prais'd. The Want of a sufficient District round *Gibraltar* is one Defect of that Treaty; but is that supplied in the present Treaty, or any of the numerous ones since that Time? Two other Charges against that Treaty seem a little extraordinary at this Time: One is, that the Island of *Santa Lucia* was not so much as named in it, and only provided for in general Terms; whereas *Gibraltar* is not so much as once named in any of our late Treaties. The other is, that sufficient Care was not taken in that Treaty, of our *British Merchants*; but I am surpriz'd his *Patron* does not injoin him not to touch upon that tender Point, or so much as mention the Case of our *British Merchants*, upon any Occasion.

He asserts that all the Inconveniences, Quarrels and Grievances of the last 19 Years have flow'd from this Source. What! did all our Squabbles in the North, the large Standing Army kept up for several Years in Germany, a certain famous Letter, or the Treaty of *Madrid*, take their Original Rise from the Peace of *Utrecht*?

About four Years ago, all our Differences with *Spain* were imputed by this Writer, to the Destruction of their Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; but perhaps even that unjustifiable Action (as he stil'd it) was owing to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and I should not be surpriz'd to see him trace the Villanies of the *Charitable Corporation* from the same Source.

D'Anvers concludes, that no Minister could wish for a more fortunate Concurrence of Incidents in his Favour; for besides the Death of seve-

ral Princes within 20 Years past, and the personal Character of most of the present ones, he thinks the Disturbances in *Savoy* on King *Victor's* Abdication, the Contests in *France* between the Court and the Parliament, the *Spanish* Crusade against the *Moors*, &c. give us a fairer Prospect of Tranquillity, than all our Negotiations and Treaties for several Years past.

Daily Courant, Aug. 2 and 5.

B *Observations on the foregoing Craftsmen.*

ONE who signs himself *Carus*, having observ'd, that Mr. *D'Anvers* is as much a *Valetudinarian* in Politicks as splenetick People are in their Bodies, who, in however happy Circumstances they really are, yet their fancied Evils continually afflict them; that he throws out *Woes* and *Denunciations* like the *French Prophets*, which proceed from the melancholy Fumes of *Rage* and *Disappointment*; that since he finds it impossible to persuade the Nation into clamouring against Grievances they do not feel, he endeavours to possess them with Fears of what may happen in Time to come, and to make them uneasy now, because there is a Possibility of their being made so hereafter; and that all his Reasoning or rather Complaining is founded on what is most absurd and unreasonable, the not altering the Name of *Contingencies* and making that indefeasible and perpetual which cannot be so in the Nature of Things; after this, particularly answers him upon the Business of the *Austrian Succession*.

The great Point, says *Carus*, in all the foreign Negotiations of Great Britain, has been to preserve the Balance of Europe, which for a long Time has greatly depended upon keeping the Scales even between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. The Emperor has only Female Issue, but

'tis not impossible he may yet have a Son; however, to secure a proper Poise of Power against that which is, or hereafter may be, in the House of Bourbon, Great Britain and the States General have engag'd to support such a Disposition as the Emperor has made of his Hereditary Dominions, by what is call'd the Pragmatick Sanction; provided the Archduchesses marry not so as to aggrandize any of the great Powers, and thereby hazard the Balance of Europe. But Mr. D'Anvers thinks the Princes should be specifically made known, to whom the Archduchesses are to be married. Would not such a Declaration give the greatest Opportunity to France, or any other Power, who should be inclin'd to defeat this Succession, to take proper Measures with much greater Probability of Success than they can at present? Or would not such Declaration be very inconsistent with the Nature of this Settlement, which is only eventual, and to take Place in case the Emperor has no Male Heirs?

As to France or Spain attempting to oppose this Succession, upon the Emperor's Demise, there is no Probability of it, because we may suppose that France will not venture, in her present Circumstances, upon a Rupture without Support; and the Interest of Spain is so fully provided for by Don Carlos's Introduction into Italy, that 'tis not likely that Monarchy should abet such Enterprizes as must infallibly make those Powers her Enemies, who are now Guarantees of Don Carlos's quiet Possession.

He then goes on to examine, whether the Flaws in the Treaty of Utrecht have not really contributed to embarrassing our Foreign Affairs. When that Treaty was made, (says he) France and Spain might have been oblig'd to submit to any Terms the Allies had propos'd. And if nothing better was gained for Great Britain, by the separate Peace she made, than

would have been in a general one, those Ministers were highly culpable who made it; for as we enter'd into the War, merely to prevent the Balance of Europe inclining too much to the House of Bourbon, all Treaties must have been unreasonable and impolitic, wherein that Point was not fully secur'd. No Body will say this was done by the Treaty of Utrecht, no, not my Lord B——ke himself. On the contrary, the Plan of Power was so bunglingly adjusted by that Peace, that scarce any one Potentate was satisfied. It left room for Cardinal Alberoni to project the Seizing of Sicily; and the Confusion in which our Interests abroad were left thereby, in all Probability, occasion'd the first Thought of breaking the Spanish Power at Sea, by destroying their Fleet in the Mediterranean. If Affairs had been thoroughly regulated by that Treaty, Spain, very probably, would not have taken the Steps she did; and the Emperor must have receiv'd such Satisfaction as would have prevented the Possibility of an Alliance like that concluded with Spain by the Agency of Ripperda, the Source of all the Troubles and Negotiations into which all Europe has since then been plunged.

These Things consider'd will justify all those forbearing Measures, so often ridicul'd by D'Anvers and his Patrons; and, notwithstanding their Raillery, the Armaments were in order to Peace: The Fleet under Admiral Hosier, and that at Spithead, effectually answer'd the Designs for which they were fitted out, and were one of those Expedients, by which the Ministry have brought about a general Pacification.

As to the late large expensive Fleet, as D'Anvers represents it, If I had no better Intelligence than he, I should have been not a little surpriz'd to have heard it was no other than Guard-Ships; and probably order'd to be full mann'd to protect our Trade

Trade in the *Mediterranean* from the *Algerines*, who, 'twas likely, might take Occasion from the *Spanish* Fleet being then ready to sail to the Coast of *Barbary*, to fall upon *European* Vessels of any Nation, in order to furnish themselves with Necessaries to withstand the *Spanish* Army.

Free Briton, Aug. 3. N^o. 140.

WALSINGHAM is upon the same Subject with the Foregoing, for which Reason we shall be the shorter upon him. Will any one, says he, suspect the Peace of Britain, or of Europe, because the British Nation keeps up a Number of Guardships as her natural Force, and as Bulwarks of this Island, which preserve us in War, and protect us in Peace? Are the Guardships of Great Britain a more alarming Sight in Times of Peace, than the Garrisons of Frontier Towns on the Continent? Besides, may not the Honour of the Nation require, that when the other great Powers, to exercise their Sailors, or to keep up the Appearance of Naval Power, &c. shall send out their Fleets to Sea, we should fit out at least our common Guardships, to assert the Power of Britain at Sea, and to shew the superior Strength of the British Crown? This is an Expence most chearfully allow'd by Parliament, even in Times of Peace, and is no ways the Indication of disturb'd Times, or uncertain Tranquillity.

Mr. *D'Anvers* would have the Marriages of the Archduchesses specifically settled and made known. But it might not be possible to stipulate, whom they should marry; and surely we had no Right to prescribe for them. Was it not sufficient for the Emperor to stipulate whom they should not marry? Again, supposing the Marriages to be stipulated, it does not follow that this ought immediately to be made known. There may be Reasons for keeping it secret, at

least for some Time. But if it be of Importance, these Patriots know where they may apply; and if it is either safe or prudent, they may have the secret Stipulation next Winter laid before them.

A I agree with the *Craftsman*, that if France and Spain are disposed to a War at any Time, it would not be very easy to maintain a Peace: But whether Spain will come into a War for the Benefit of France, or France will do the like for the Sake of aggrandizing Spain; whether Spain will ever risque the Dominions of their own Son in Italy, merely to assist France against the House of Austria; may be Questions fit to be answer'd, before we admit of *D'Anvers's* Supposition, that France and Spain may join in Arms against the Pragmatick Sanction. The Interests of France and Spain are so incompatible in this Affair, that the Pope and Turk may as soon join in a War to destroy the Protestant Religion.

D As to the Italian Dominions, Spain will hardly quarrel with Germany about them, whilst Don Carlos is young, and scarcely settled in his new States; such Contentions would be the most likely Means to dispossess him, and exclude him for ever from any Share of Dominions in Italy. **E** As to future Times, no Man can foresee what may happen; but as to Don Carlos, when the King his Father shall be dead, and the Power of his Mother expir'd, Spain will have no longer any Relation to him, his Interests will be quite independent of the Spanish Crown, and, as I apprehend, the Spaniards can have no Contentions with Germany on his Account.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 3. N^o 135.

G Reasons of the present Want of Taste.

THEATRICUS relates a Conversation he had with some Gentlemen and Ladies, who were la-

lamenting the present Want of Taste, and enquiring into the Causes of it. Some imputed it to the bringing into the World too soon the young ones of either Sex. The Want of sufficient Foundation in our Youths, before they are let loose to acquire the Knowledge of the World, and a Behaviour proper for all Parts of Life, they thought, was the Occasion of so many raw Boys of 25 or 30 Years. As to the other Sex, they said, that their too early Acquaintance with ours, made them too soon acquainted with their own Beauty; so that they were induced to apply their chief Care for the Cultivation of that, and almost entirely to neglect intellectual Qualifications.

A Gentleman of a splenetic Turn having listen'd a good while, at last said, tho' he agreed with us, yet since Empires, as well as Arts and Sciences had their Rise and Declension, he rather thought our Period was come, and that hence forward little was to be expected but a gradual Decrease of all that was good. We contented ourselves with telling him, that we hop'd Things were not so bad, but that a Cure might be found out. He shook his Head, and made no Answer.

My Opinion (says *Theatricus*) being then ask'd, I told them I thought there must be more than one Reason for this Want of Taste, and that I really believ'd the Degeneracy of the Stage was one principal Occasion of it. For when ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Pieces are represented, 'tis no Wonder that ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Characters are form'd by both Sexes, and seen so often, and in such Numbers, on the Theatre of the World.

This Notion appear'd so just, that we immediately turn'd our Thoughts to the remedying of this Disorder. And after some Debates, one of the Company, after having shewn that all the Pieces acted since the Begin-

ning of last Winter were either silly, lewd, or immoral, said, he knew no Scheme so likely to restore the Stage to its former State, as taking the Management out of their Hands who now conduct it; not the æconomical, nor the profitable Part of it, but the receiving or rejecting of Plays: And he propos'd that a Committee of three or five Gentlemen of Figure and Sense should be appointed to sit at certain Times weekly, and receive all Plays that shall be offer'd, without Respect of Persons. If these Gentlemen are three, they should have 300*l.* per *Ann.* if five, but 200*l.* the Majority to determine which Plays should be received, or rejected; and the House to be oblig'd to act so many every Season as had been approved. This would excite more Gentlemen to write, and prevent the Increase of bad Poets. For a Fund to pay this theatrical Commission, the Boxes may be raised 1*s.* and the Pit 6*d.* which he computed would be sufficient to pay the Salaries, and an Officer or two more to supervise the Collection. This he believ'd the Town would readily come into, for the Sake of being more decently, agreeably, and sensibly entertained.

Daily Journal, Aug. 4.

Reflections upon Osborne's Review of his Principles of Religion and Government. (See p. 189.)

AS much as he (*Osborne*) blusters and defies his *Friends*, as well as his *Enemies*, I suppose (says this Writer) he has been chid by some of them, or else he would not put himself to so much Pain, as even to seem to be a Friend to *Christianity* and the Church of England. But what is his seeming Friendship at last? He is a Friend to *Christianity*, as it contains nothing but reasonable Doctrines (in *Italicks*, to intimate that the Doctrines of *Christianity* are not reasonable)

ble) and commands nothing but the Practice of *Virtue*, &c. Not a Word about *Christian Institutions*, which are more properly *Christianity* than *Morality*; which, however excellent, is an acknowledg'd Part of every Religion: Those *Doctrines* and *Institutions* therefore which are peculiar to the *Christian Religion* are properly *Christianity*. But these are no Part of the *Examiner's Christianity*, which like his Bro—T—d—l's, is as old as the *Creation*.

He is likewise become an huge Friend to the *establish'd Church*, tho' in this very Recantation, he declares that all Forms of *Church Government*, all *Creeeds*, and all Forms of *Worship*, are *alike* to him; and that no *Laws* ought to be made, but what relate to the *Security of Person and Property*; that is, he is a Friend to the *establish'd Church*, tho' he thinks, and owns, that all *Establishments* are *absolutely unlawful*.

When he speaks of *Government*, he speaks out his *Atheistical Principles* in plainer Terms: He is positive that the *People*, not *God*, are the *Fountain* and *Original* of all Power; and that the *Civil Magistrate*, be the Form of *Government* what it will, rules by the *Authority* of the *People*; tho' *God* himself has declar'd the direct Contrary. But yet a Man is a *Jacobite* and a *Papist*, that will not allow the *Examiner* to be a good *Christian*.

The *Examiner* had said, that no Man can be bound by any Law, to which he does not give his Consent. The *Examiner Examined* proved plainly that this Position is *Treason*, and subversive of all *Government*. The Gentleman is not ashamed to repeat the Position, tho' he does not care to defend it by any *Reasons*.

The *Examiner Examined* seems to have taken Leave of his Correspondent, who possibly may think himself Conqueror, because his Adversary grew weary of beating so insensible a Creature. I have taken up the

Rod, and intend to use it upon him till I grow tired. I shall then give it into the Hand of another, and so the *Examiner* may go on in this Way to triumph over all his Enemies, by running the *Gauntlet*, and getting a Slash from every one of them.

Daily Courant, Aug. 4.

A Royal British FISHERY: From a Pamphlet mention'd, p. 180.

IT is introduc'd by an Observation on the Conduct of those who assume the Name of *Patriots*, but instead of doing real Service to their Country, which they pretend to be their Aim, are continually distressing it by their Clamours, arising from Ambition, Envy, Selfishness, and the like; and by the following Observation of Mr. Selden: 'All might go well in the Common-wealth, if every one in *Parliament* would lay aside his own Interest, and aim at the general Good. If a Man were sick, and the whole College of Physicians should come to him and administer severally, haply so long as they observ'd the Rules of Art, he might recover; but if one of them had a great deal of *Scamony* by him, he must put off that, therefore he prescribes *Scamony*; another had a great deal of *Rhubarb*, and he must put off that, and therefore he prescribes *Rhubarb*, &c. They would certainly kill the Man. We destroy the Common-wealth, whilst we preserve our own private Interest, and neglect the Publick.'

The Extract is in Substance as follows. It is propos'd that a Society of the National Creditors be vested with most ample Privileges, and have the sole Fishery for Exportation on all Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and Newfoundland; and all Persons but the Company, or such as are licens'd by them, to be excluded, for 60 Years.

This

This Company to make two or three good Settlements in *Newfoundland*. Mr. Wood, in his *Survey of Trade*, says, The *Fishery of Newfoundland* is of very great Importance, in which, above 100 Years since, we employ'd above 200 Ships, and furnished all *Europe*. He insists upon our getting this Trade into our own Hands, which he reckons more valuable than *Mines of Gold and Silver*. It has been computed that 6 or 700 Vessels have been employ'd here in a *Fishing Season*; every one of which, one with another, have freighted 3000l. worth of *Cod*: If so, this noble Trade produces about 2,000,000l. Sterling, besides employing 5 or 6000 Seamen, and Thousands of Families in the Necessaries for Shipping, naval Stores, &c.

The *Salmon, Pilchard, and Herring Fisheries*, on the Coast of *Great Britain and Ireland*, will afford vast Opportunities to this Society, who may easily work out the *Dutch and Hamburgers*. All Natives to be licens'd by the Society, who take for Exportation, and the *Dutch* to be under the same Restrictions, at least to the Company, or to be excluded. 'Tis also propos'd, that all Criminals, by the late Act transportable, be sent to *Newfoundland*, to serve under the Agents for the *Royal Fishery* for seven Years, and then to have their Liberty to settle there, but never to return into *Great Britain or Ireland*.

The *Western Islands of Scotland*, the *Orkneys* and the *Shetlands* abound with *Cod, Ling, Herrings*, &c. and with People too, who live as cheap as the *Dutch*, and know all the Coast better.

The *Dutch* Coasts affording no such Treasure, they resort yearly, at the Season, with many Hundred Vessels, take and cure the Fish on our Coasts, and sell them at foreign Markets. Sir John Borrows, in a

Tract published in 1633, acquainted our Ancestors, that *Herring, Pilchards, Cod, Ling, &c.* may be taken in our Seas at all Times of the Year: That above 1000 foreign Vessels were employ'd in this Trade, of which 800 were *Dutch*; by which 15,000 Sailors were maintain'd, and thrice the Number of People by Land, in Trades relating to *Fishery*: That the *Dutch* made five Millions yearly by it so long ago, calling (in a Proclamation Ann. 1624) this Branch of their Trade a *golden Mine*.

London Journal, Aug. 5. N^o 684.

Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. (See p. 198.)

IN *America* are fertile Lands sufficient to subsist all the useless Poor in *England*, and distressed Protestants in *Europe*. The same Want, that renders Men useless here, prevents their paying their Passage; and if others pay it for them, they become Servants, or rather Slaves for Years, to those Persons: But if People were set down in *America*, and the Land before them, they must cut down Trees, build Houses, fortify Towns, dig and sow the Land, before they can get in a Harvest; and till then they must be provided with Food, &c.

The *Romans* esteemed the sending forth of Colonies amongst their noblest Works. Necessity, the Mother of Invention, suggested to them this Expedient, which gave Ease to the Capital, and increased the Wealth and Number of industrious Citizens, by lessening the useless and unruly Multitude; and by planting them in Colonies on the Frontiers of their Empire, they gave a new Strength to the Whole: They created peculiar Officers for the Establishment of such Colonies, and the Expence was defrayed out of the publick Treasury.

From

From the CHARTER.

His Majesty having taken into his Consideration the miserable Circumstances of many of his own poor Subjects, ready to perish for Want; as likewise the Distresses of many Foreigners, who would take Refuge here from Persecution; and having a princely Regard to the great Danger the Southern Frontiers of South Carolina are exposed to, by Reason of the small Number of White Inhabitants there, hath been graciously pleased to grant a Charter for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the Name of The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. They are empowered to collect Benefactions, and lay them out in cloathing, arming, sending over, and supporting Colonies of the Poor, whether Subjects or Foreigners, in Georgia: And his Majesty farther grants all his Lands between the Rivers Savanah and Alatomaha, which he erects into a Province by the Name of Georgia, under the Trustees in Trust for the Poor, and for the better Support of the Colony. At the Desire of the Gentlemen there are Clauses in the Charter restraining them and their Successors from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Profit whatsoever, by or from this Undertaking; and also from receiving any Grant of Lands within the said District to themselves, or in Trust for them. There are farther Clauses granting to the Trustees, proper Powers for establishing and governing the Colony, and Liberty of Conscience to all who shall settle there.

The Trustees intend to relieve such unfortunate Persons as cannot subsist here, and establish them in an orderly Manner, so as to form a well regulated Town. As far as their Fund goes they will defray the Charge of their Passage to Georgia; give them Necessaries, Cattle, Land and Subsistence, till they can build their Houses, and clear some of their Lands. And they doubt not, that

much will be spared from Luxury, and superfluous Expences by generous Tempers, when such an Opportunity is offered them by the giving of 20l. to provide for a Man or Woman, or 10l. a Child, for ever.

A All Money given will be deposited in the Bank of England, and Entries made of every Benefaction, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, by the Trustees, with the Benefactors Names, or, if concealed, the Names of those by whose Hands they sent their Money. There are to be annual Accounts of all the Money received, and how the same has been disposed of, laid before the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Chief Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Baron, or two of them; and printed Copies of the said Accounts will be transmitted to every considerable Benefactor.

The Colony of Georgia, lying about the same Latitude with Part of China, Persia, Palestine, and the Maderas, it is highly probable, England may be supplied from thence with raw Silk, Wine, Oil, Dyes, Drugs, &c. which she is obliged to purchase from Southern Countries. As Towns are established along the Rivers Savanah and Alatomaha, they will make such a Barrier as will render the Southern Frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other Enemies.

It may be concluded, that the Riches, and Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain will be increased, by importing at a cheap Rate from this new Colony the Materials requisite in Britain for several Manufactures: For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find they can provide for their Families. And many People will find Employment here, on Account of such farther Demands by this Colony for the Manufactures made from the Produce of our own Country;

Country; and, as has been justly observ'd, the People will always abound, where there is full Employment for them.

Christianity will be extended by this Means; since the good Discipline established by the Society will reform the Manners of those miserable Objects, who shall be by them subsisted; and the Example of a whole Colony, behaving in a just, moral, and religious Manner, will contribute greatly towards the Conversion of the *Indians*.

That a regular Colony may be established is demonstrable. Under what Difficulties was *Virginia* planted? yet is it grown a mighty Province, and the Revenue receives 100,000 Pounds for Duties upon the Goods, that they send yearly home. Within these fifty Years *Pennsylvania* was as much a Forest as *Georgia* is now; and in those few Years, by the wise OEconomy of *William Penn*, &c. it now gives Food to 80,000 Inhabitants, and can boast of as fine a City as most in *Europe*.

This new Colony is more likely to succeed than either of the Former were, since *Carolina* abounds with Provisions, the Climate is known, and there are Men to instruct in the Seasons and the Nature of cultivating that Soil. There are but few *Indian* Families within 400 Miles, and those in perfect Amity with the *English*; *Port Royal*, the Station of his Majesty's Ships, is within 30, and *Charles-Town*, a great Mart, is within 120 Miles. If the Colony is attacked, it may be relieved by Sea from *Port Royal*, or the *Bahamas*; and the *Militia* of *South Carolina* is ready to support it by Land.

For the continuing the Relief now given, there will be Lands reserved in the Colony, and the Benefit arising from them is to go to the carrying on of the Trust. And the Labour of the Inhabitants in improving their own Lands will make the ad-

joining reserved Lands valuable, and the Rents of those reserved Lands will be a perpetual Fund for the relieving more poor People.

There is an Occasion now offered for every one to help forward this Design; the smallest Benefaction will be received and applied with the utmost Care; every Little will do something, and a great Number of small Benefactions will amount to a Sum capable of doing a great deal of Good.

The Trustees are, The Rt. Hon. the *Ld. Visc. Percival*, the Rt. Hon. the *Lord Carpenter*, the Hon. *Edward Digby*, *James Ogletborpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Robert More*, *Robert Hucks*, *John Laroche*, *James Vernon*, *Thomas Tower*, *Francis Eyles*, *William Sloper*, *William Belitha*, *Rogers Holland*, Esqs; The Rev. Mr. *Stephen Hales*, B. D. The Rev. Mr. *John Burton*, *Richard Bundy*, *Arthur Bedford*, *Samuel Smith*, *Adam Anderson*, *Thomas Coram*, Gent.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 5. N^o 200.

The Blessings of PLENTY.

-----pleno descendit Copia Cornu.

THE *Jews* kept an annual Feast for the gathering in of the Fruits of the Year; and all the Strains of *Mosaic* and *Oriental* Eloquence are rais'd to the utmost Pitch, in the Display of this Blessing of Plenty; when the Clouds had dropped Fatness, and Man was blessed in the Field: Then did the Vallies rejoice and sing; the Hills and Mountains praised the Lord, and the Earth was filled with his Goodness. The Greek and Roman Poets are proportionably elevated on this Subject: They have not only made Deities of Plenty, *Pomona*, *Flora*, and *Ceres*; but have ascrib'd to them that Sex, which is particularly form'd for Gaiety, Softness, Delight and Admiration. Among us, *Chaucer*, *Spencer*, *Shakespear*, *Milton*, *Cowley*, and *Dryden*, are remarkably lavish in

ⁱn their Descriptions of this Blessing.

The Fertility of the present Year is so remarkable, that it must excite our Admiration, and improve our Gratitude. If we look to the *Corn-Fields*, every Stalk therein appears as a *Staff of Life*. Providence seems to have concur'd with the Legislature in making us happy, by loading our Lands with Plenty, just as we were eas'd of the Tax that was upon them.

If we look upon the *Barley Field*, the *Cyder Orchard*, the *Beeſtall*, the *Elder*, *Goosberry*, and *Currant* Plantations, we may then reserve our foreign Wines till they are aged and mature: We shall have no such urgent Occasion for those imported Liquors, to *strengthen and make glad our Hearts*.

If we pass to the *Kitchen* and *Physick Garden*, what a glorious Provision is there for furnishing, garnishing, relishing, and digesting even our ordinary Meals, and for preventing the ill Consequences of Surfeits, &c.! But when we come to the *Pleasure or Flower Garden*, how beautiful, how various is its Prospect! It resembles Heaven, its Canopy, stuck with Stars and Constellations.

The *Birds* have their Share of this annual Blessing, which furnish our Houses with their Plumage, and our Tables with their Flesh, contribute to our Sport and Diversion, and entertain us with those Songs and Voluntaries, which are the only true *Harmony of the Spheres*. The *Fishes*, that give us so much Pleasure in the Catching, and such a delicate Variety in the Consumption, are not excluded from the common Benefits of *Plenty*: For there are Plants, and Herbs, and *Fruits* beneath the Waters, exactly resembling those upon the Earth. And must it not give us a sensible Pleasure to see the *Beasts*, our useful Servants and Vassals, well provided for, gay and sprightly in their Looks, cheerful

and jovial in the Expressions of their Mirth, full of Gambol and Frolick in their Motions, and strong and vigorous for our Service?

All Orders of Men, from the Monarch to the Yeoman, find that the Increase of the Year is the Increase of their Happiness; and the *learned Professions* receive much Improvement, as well as Encouragement therefrom. The *Physician* is pleas'd with the Increase of Plants, Herbs, Roots and Juices: The *natural Philosopher*, *Botanist*, *Chymist*, *Florist*, and *Virtuoso* are all busy in tracing the Wonders of the Year: And the *Divine* has a noble Subject before him, to display the Wisdom and Goodness of our Maker; and may give some Proofs even of his Existence: For, as *Cowley* observes, *Oſtendit ſummum quælibet Herba Deum*.

'Tis observable, that notwithstanding all the Arts of *Inoculation*, and quartering of Flowers and Fruits of the same Tribe upon each other, nothing has yet been produc'd but *vegetable Mules*, incapable of Propagation; and we find it impossible to break in upon the Order and Number of the *Species*, fix'd by our Maker. The Improvement of Fertility itself is enough wonderful, when we see a *single Barley Corn* produce in one Season above 300 *Stalks and Ears*.

After such a general Survey, if there were no *Preacher* and *Writer* upon this Subject, every Grove, like *Dodona's*, would be *vocal*; every *Oak*, like some of old, *oracular*; and the other Trees, Plants and Animals, without their Prompter *Æſop*, might readily instruct and moralize us.

Weekly Register, Aug. 5. N^o 121.

Of Slander.

^GA Correspondent endeavours to shew by Example (since that is generally more prevalent than Argument) that *Slanderers* are the most

most foolish, as well as the most dangerous and troublesome Creatures. To this End he places his Scene over a Tea-Table, where three Ladies, two of them Visitors, being met, fell immediately on the Characters of some of their Neighbours and Acquaintance, and spent all their Time in passing Censures upon them. They did not all agree in what was said against every one, but all agreed in the vile Practice of *Slander*, and defaming every one that was mention'd in their Turns. The Daughter of the Lady of the House, who was also present, was wiser and better than all the other three; who having not once interpos'd in the Conversation, was ask'd at last, what she said to all this? I can only say, reply'd she, smiling, that you have render'd our Tea-Table what the Men generally call it. Why, Madam, says one of them, if a little Conversation did not give every Dish a Relish, People would soon be weary of it. The young Lady answer'd, really, Madam, your Discourse makes rather Punch than Tea of it; you mix your Sour and Sweet together: And then mention'd *Septimius* as a Person who would never agree with them; who being presently reproach'd as ill-natur'd, she proceeded thus; Whatever you know of him, this I am certain of, that if he was present, he would tell you, that he would give you Leave with all your Malice to take him to Pieces, if you will first dispiece yourself. Or to speak plainly, he asserts, that all that pretend to criticise upon their Neighbour, should first strictly examine their own Breasts, and see whether they have not the same or greater Faults than they find in others. He will tell People indeed very freely of their Faults; But does he ever make those Faults before he tells them? Or does he tell them to any but those in whose Power it is to reform them? does he promulge them behind their Backs?

No, his Notions of *Slander* are so just, and he abhors it so much, that I have hear'd him lament there was not in our Laws a Punishment adequate to the Crime. For, says he, *Reputation* is so tender a Flower, that if once cropt or blasted, it is out of the Power of the most benign Sun or genial Showers to restore it to its original Beauty. If so, how tender should every one be, not only of speaking, but even of encouraging the busy Tongues and malicious Speeches of Delamers! For if *Defamation* be a Murders of the Reputation; as in other Murders, every Bystander ought to be look'd upon as a Principal; since the Law allows of no Accomplices in Crimes of that black Nature.

Fog's Journal, July 29, and Aug. 5.

Plan of Education for a young Prince:
By the Author of the *Travels of Cyrus*.

THE principal End of all Instruction should be to strengthen the Judgment, to wing the Fancy, and to purify the Heart.

For the *Understanding*: After a tolerable Knowledge of *Greek* and *Latin*, 'tis fit to begin with *Mathematicks*, which habituate the Understanding by Degrees, to Penetration, Depth, and Attention, which enable it at length to reason well on any Subject. The first five Books of *Euclid's Elements* are the best Foundation of all Mathematical Learning. After a sufficient Stock of Geometrical Principles, should follow some Taste of *Algebra*, *Fluxions*, and the Doctrine of *Curves*. So soon as the young Prince is sufficiently initiated into these Mysteries of the sublimer Geometry, he must be taught to apply all to the Knowledge of Nature and its Operations. His Tutor should begin with the Laws of Motion, as the voluntary Establishments of an intelligent Cause; then proceed to a general

general Survey of the principal Discoveries of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Here the Mind begins to taste the Fruits of its Labours, and to perceive how the sublimer Geometry contributes to explain the celestial and terrestrial Appearances, according to the Principles of the great Sir Isaac Newton.

To prevent the Mind from an overweening Opinion of its own Abilities, the Pupil must be taught, 1. That the Creation is but an Image of the divine Perfections: That the Earth is but a Point to the Solar System; that this is but a Point, in Comparison of the vast Spaces in the Regions of the Fix'd Stars; and that these superior Regions are but a Point in Comparison of the innumerable Worlds that lie perhaps hid in the Bosom of Immensity. 2. That in this Point which we inhabit, we know only some superficial Qualities and Properties of Nature, so far as is necessary for our present State, Conduct, and Uses; and can never be true Philosophers till we see the Author of Nature Face to Face. 3. That the Cause of Attraction, &c. depends upon the Action of the æthereal Fluid that pervades all Things: That as the infinite Spirit, present every where, acts upon all intelligent Natures, so this æthereal Fluid is like the Sensorium of the Deity, by which he acts upon all material Beings, as by our Body the Soul acts on all Objects surrounding us. Thus the Egyptians and Pythagoreans consider'd the Divinity as the Soul of the World, and this Fluid, purer than Light itself, as the Body of God.

Whilst the Reason is thus improv'd, the Imagination should not be neglected. Poetry, Mythology, and Eloquence serve to amuse youthful Minds, enliven their Fancy, and polish their Taste. In reading the Classical Authors, the Prince must be taught the great Principles of Theology and Morality, hid under the Allegories and Fictions of the Antients, according to the Py-

thagorean and Platonick Philosophy, viz. 1. That the supreme and eternal Mind has produc'd numberless Orders of intelligent Natures, which replenish all the boundless Regions of Immensity: That moral and physical Evil can't be the first Production of the sovereign Good; that therefore all Beings were at first created in a State of Purity and Happiness; call'd by the Orientals, the Egyptians, and Greeks, the Reign of Oromasis, Osiris, and Saturn, or the Golden Age. 2. That some of these Spirits fell from their original Purity, and were condemn'd to inhabit mortal Bodies; the Frame of Nature was alter'd in the little Orb which they inhabit, and they were subjected to physical Evil and Sufferings, to punish and purify them from their moral Corruption. This State is call'd by the Antients the Reign of Arimanius, Typhon, and the Iron Age. 3. That at length these degenerate Beings will be restor'd to their primitive Perfection and Happiness, call'd the Restoration of the Golden Age, and the Reign of Astrea. Upon these great Ideas depend all the Fictions of Mythology, and they prepare the Mind to relish the nobler and sublimer Doctrines of Christianity.

To the Study of Poetry should be join'd that of the three Acts of Imitation. The Antients represented the Passions by Gests, Colours, and Sounds; whence came Dancing, Painting, and Musick. But if these accessory Accomplishments be made the End of Study, young Gentlemen become Men - Triflers, lose their Taste of the sublimer Sciences, and even for the great Duties of Life. 'Tis rather a Taste than a thorough Skill in these Amusements, that becomes a Prince and a Man of Quality.

While the Understanding and the Imagination are thus improv'd, the Morals are to be perfected, and such Sciences taught as give us a true Knowledge of God, ourselves, and our

our Fellow-Creatures. The Study of Nature, and all the Marks of infinite Power, Wisdom and Goodness, diffus'd thro' the Universe, give us a great Idea of its Author, the sovereign Geometer (as the Antients express'd it,) who created and dispos'd all Things with Order, Measure, and Proportion. But then the Mind of a young Prince should not stop here; he should be taught to enter into himself, and consult the Idea of Infinity, which we can never banish from our Minds, and which seems congenial to our spiritual Natures. By this he will soon see, that all we can conceive of the first Being may be reduc'd to three Attributes, Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; that we receive from him at every Moment, our Being, our Reason, and our Felicity, and that he could create us for no other End but to make us eternally happy. Hence we shall soon find that we are degenerated and fallen from our original Purity; and that we can never be happy without imitating his divine Perfections, and being transform'd into his Likeness; whereby we shall learn by Degrees to rise above ourselves and all created Natures, and be prepar'd, upon the Dissolution of this mortal Body, to be re-united to our Source and Center. From those Principles also derive all the moral and social Duties. We will become true, just and good, from a Desire of imitating the sovereign Truth, Justice and Goodness. Hence also flow all the great Maxims of Politicks and Government. We will look upon Mankind as one great Republick, of which God is the common Father and Prince, and every Kingdom as a particular Family of it. Hence arises the eternal and immutable Law of Nature, that the Good of the Many is to be preferr'd to that of the Few. We ought not to ruin our Families in order to gratify our own Passions, nor injure

our Country to enrich our Family, nor invade the Rights and Privileges of Mankind, to aggrandize our Country. We ought to take a more particular Care of ourselves, and those Beings to whom Nature has immediately ty'd us, because our Capacity of doing Good is narrow and circumscribed; yet we should prefer general to private Interest, because our Capacity of loving Good is boundless. From these same Principles it will follow, that the Love of Order is very compatible with the Love of Liberty; and that we should have an equal Horror for all leveling, anarchical Principles, as for despotick, arbitrary Maxims. Tho' it were true that all Power resided originally in the People, it does not follow that they have a Right to retake it whenever they think themselves injur'd by the Legislature. By this Principle all Government might be unhing'd, since ambitious and turbulent Men may assemble a Mob, pretend they are the major Part of a Nation, and therefore have a Right of judging for themselves, independent of all regular Authority and Laws.

On the other hand, Kings may reverse the End of all Government, and ruin a Nation by their Tyranny: To say there are no Bounds to be set to such Licentiousness, is to stake down Mens Minds to the vilest Slavery, and lose all Taste of true Liberty, the noblest Prerogative of our reasonable Natures. Here to teach the parasitical Principles of an unbounded passive Obedience, is equally cruel to Monarchs and to Mankind. Princes should be taught, that Resistance and Rebellion will be the necessary Consequences of Oppression and Tyranny. And tho' the Hereditary Right to Crowns seems to be founded on a Civil Law, being designed to bridle Ambition; yet such Maxims should be concealed from a young Prince, especially an *English* one,

one. He should be rather taught, that the universal, free, unbrib'd Consent of the States of a Kingdom is what gives the true Right to Crowns; and that Hereditary Right was never exactly observ'd in *England* for many Generations together.

In *England*, the Parliament seems to be the best Bridle of the Multitude and of Kings; but because human Nature is weak and imperfect, this excellent Constitution may be spoil'd by Bribery, Faction and Prejudices. The true Method of preventing such Corruptions is by the Education of young Princes; which induc'd the great Mons. de Fenelon, Archbishop of *Cambray*, to write his *Telemachus*.

The last and great Study of a Prince is that of *History*. He should know the History of his own Nation, and of the Neighbouring Kingdoms. He ought above all to acquaint himself with what has pass'd since the Treaty of *Munster*, because before that Time the Balance of Power was not settled in *Europe*.

Craftsman, Aug. 5. N° 318.

Of Justices of the Peace.

A JUSTICE of the Peace is an Officer of a very high Nature, and capable of doing the greatest Service, or Disservice to the Nation, being a Sort of *inferior Judge*, on whom the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects, in great Measure, depend.

This Trust was formerly discharg'd by *Conservators of the Peace* at Common-Law, who were elected by the Body of the People, in their respective Counties, upon a Writ to the Sheriff, as *Members of Parliament*, *Coroners*, &c. are now: But they act at present under a *Commission from the Crown*, which is revocable at Pleasure.

This Change has been attended with very bad Consequences in former Reigns, by the Prince or his Mi-

nisters filling the Commission with Persons, whose Necessities or Corruption made them subservient to any Purposes, and striking out Men of Character and Principle.

We meet with Complaints of this Kind even in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign:

When some *penal Laws* were under Consideration in the House of Commons, one said, *A Justice is a living Creature; yet for half a Dozen of Chickens will dispense with a whole Dozen of penal Statutes.* He said he

spoke of the *inferior Sort of Justices*, commonly call'd *Basket-Justices*.

Another said, *I like not that Power should be given to the Justices; for who almost are not grieved at their luxuriant Authority?* Another said,

that a Justice's House would be like a Quarter Sessions, with a Multitude of Complaints. I think also, added he, it is an Infringement of *Magna Charta*; for that gives Trial per Pares, but this by two Witnesses before a Justice.

The Authority of our Justices at present is not only luxuriant, but above Description, by the vast Number of *penal Laws*, occasion'd by our Debts and Taxes. And if the foremention'd Persons oppos'd the giving Justices a Power to lay a little pecuniary Mulfet on the People of *England*, how would they have thunder'd against giving every little Justice a Power to prevent a few Friends from diverting themselves together at any Sport, or even continuing for an Hour upon lawful Business, under no less Penalty than the Gallows!

The Complaints against *Basket-Justices* have increas'd upon us since *Q. Elizabeth's* Time; tho' they have chang'd their Style, and are now generally call'd *Trading Justices*. I could wish (says this Writer) the Qualification by the late Act had been set a little higher, especially in this County; for 100*l. per Ann.* is but a poor Estate to live upon in Town, as such a Magistrate ought to do.

I am not against the *legal Fees* and *Perquisites*, but against *Warehouses of Law*, where Oaths and Warrants are sold, like Sugar and Plumbs, to all Comers, and the poor People are encourag'd to harass one another, to increase his *Worship's* Income. If A any of these *Warehouses* are still left, I hope they will be suppress'd by the late *Act*; for I am told that this Practice was once got to such a Pass, that large Sums have been given by Way of Fine, for old *accustom'd Shops of Justice*.

When *Men in Office* are thus suffer'd to make a *Trade* of their *Duty*, they will be oblig'd, in Return, to become the Tools of a *Minister*, by using their Authority to influence *Elections*, &c.

On the other hand, we ought to confess that every one who discharges *this Office* with Prudence, and Integrity, is a glorious Benefactor to his Country, and deserves the utmost Veneration.

Hyp-Doctor, Aug. 8. N° 88.

THE Election of *Justices* was not a Privilege inherent in the People; they had no original Right to it in our Law, it was a Grant from the Crown; and Seditions, Insurrections, Riots, Tumults, Disorders, *Fogpates* and *Calebites*, made it necessary for the King to reinvest it in the Crown. They are *Justitarii Regis*, not *Populi*, by all our *Law-Books*; they are a Kind of Judges, and the King should nominate his Judges in the Counties, as at *Westminster*.

Caleb is offended that a *Justice* may be a *Tool* to a *Ministry*: And yet a *Craftsman* would work poorly without *Tools*. If a *Justice* may, he may not, prove a *Tool*; at the best, he bids fair for a *Tool* to some People, and he can be no more, in regard to the *Ministry*. *Caleb*, tho' no *Justice*, is a *Tool*, and resents being put out of Commission: It is ill Joking with

edg'd *Tools*; but for that very Reason, it is good Joking with *Caleb*; he has no Edge, and is a mighty poor *Tool*, tho' always hammering at it.

Daily Courant, Aug. 8.

A WRITER takes Notice of a standing *political Puff* of the Authors of the *Craftsman*, viz. that their *Memoirs* of their own Times will serve as Materials for the *Historian*, both as to Facts and Characters. B Modest enough! says he; but how will it turn out in the End? Why, suppose it possible that such a State Libel should be handed down to future Times; to be sure, the *Historian* would believe that a certain *Great Man* was a Monster of Wickedness, Cruelty, Avarice, Tyranny and Oppression, and he would shudder with Horror as he read, till the Improbability of the Story came in to his Relief: He would guess at least indeed 'twas impossible a *Coachman*, a *Harlequin*, a *Quack-Doctor*, or any D other Figure he is describ'd in, could be capable of doing so much Mischief; and instead of using the Romantick Legend, would consult his Fellow-Writers; where he would find, that one Sir R. W. having serv'd his Royal Master with Fidelity and Honour, was supported by both in the highest Offices, against an inveterate Faction, which strove to destroy him in vain, and in Revenge of the Disappointment had made that fruitless Attempt to blacken his Memory to future Ages. So plain a F Tale, as P. Henry says to *Falstaffe*, will put them down. In short, the Conduct of those Writers puts me in Mind of a certain Wag, who, relating a Dialogue between the late Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, very gravely inserted many G Oaths and Execrations on both Sides; at which his Audience somewhat surpriz'd, ask'd if the Queen and the Prelate swore so freely? No,

no, says he, *that's only my Way of telling the Story.*

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 10. N° 136.

Prescience and Free-will.

THIS Writer (in answer to the Paper abridg'd p. 193.) observes, 1st. That Mr. Fancourt allow'd from the first, that *what was ever certain, was ever fore-known.* What he denies is, *that our free Actions were ever certain; or that Actions, which were ever certain, can be free.* His Reason is plain; because free Actions, as both Parties own, either may, or may not be. But when one Side is certain, the other Side is impossible, and cannot be.

Therefore 2^{dly}, Tho' 'the Certainty of Foreknowledge does not cause the Certainty of Things, but is itself founded on the Reality of their [future] Existence;' yet Foreknowledge, with him, *implies* a Certainty in Things, and Certainty implies Necessity, and Necessity destroys Free-agency.

So that, 3^{dly}, When the Author of the Abstract contends, that 'tho' Foreknowledge *implies* a Certainty in Things, yet it is only such a Certainty as would be equally in Things, tho' there was no Foreknowledge;' this, I conceive, is saying nothing towards removing the grand Difficulty; and seems calculated not so much to establish *Prescience*, as to destroy *Liberty*. But, the present or past Existence of a Thing, is an Argument, indeed, that it was *ever possible* before, not that it was *ever certain*. When any one's doing a Thing becomes *certain*, his not doing it becomes *impossible*; because what will be, must be, and cannot but be. 'I would ask, says Mr. F.

'why can't we recall what is past? but because to recall it, is to make it not past; and so it would be both past and not past. Why can't we hinder what is? But because to

'hinder it, is to make that it is not; and so it would be true that it is, and yet true that it is not. Why can't we do the Thing that is impossible? but because to do it is to prove that it is possible; and so it would be both possible and impossible. For the same Reason it is, that none can prevent what will be; because to prevent it, is to make that it will not be; and so true, and not true, that it will be.

4^{thly}, 'Bare Prescience, indeed, has no Influence at all upon any Thing.' But still the Difficulty continues, how it came to be true [of Sin, for Instance,] that it was *ever certain*, which God's Foreknowledge always supposes. To say, it was made so by an Act of the divine Will, stains the divine Purity: To say, it was certain antecedently to any Act of the divine Will, is to make it in its own Nature necessary: And in both Cases the Free-agency of the Creature is gone.

5^{thly}, If this Author can solidly prove, that all our freest Actions were always future *or ever certain*, we'll allow they were *ever fore-seen*, without giving him the Trouble to explain how they are fore-seen. However, he would do well to explain the Consistency of what follows, *viz.* that 'Certainty of Event does not, in any Sort, imply Necessity;' Since, by his own Confession, the Event that is *certain*, must be. To conclude: What God infallibly fore-knows, will be; the Actions of free Agents, whilst contingent, only may be; and therefore are no more the Objects of such a *Foreknowledge*, than to square a Circle is an Object of Power. He that can *foreknow* the one, I presume, may *do* the other.

Free Briton, Aug. 8. N° 141.

Benevolence and publick Spirit.

ONE who signs himself *Alger-non Sidney*, says, *Benevolence* is the noblest Quality of human Nature,

ture, and great Minds most excel in it. No Object can attract one of a benevolent Temper more than his Country, and to make that happy, must be the Pleasure of his Soul.

A natural Sweetness of Temper is an early Indication of social Virtues; but just Reflection alone can influence the noble Passions. Excellently well has it been said, *he that would be generous, should first be just*: And indeed, where Benignity of Temper does not flow from the Principles of Honour and Veracity, it is commonly mistaken in its Aim, and mischievous in its Effects.

Benevolence, and indeed every other social Virtue, flourish'd most in *Republican Governments*: Undoubtedly, it will always be exerted, where there is Room for its Exercise; but where it is deny'd the People to act for their Country, they quickly forget the Care of it, and so it becomes an easy Prey to Fraud and Violence.

No Man can be just or good-natur'd, in my *Way of Thinking*, who is not a Friend to publick Liberty and Happiness. What can more affect the Passions of a noble Mind, than national Dangers? Who, that has Honour or Worth, would not sacrifice a private Advantage, to secure the publick Felicity?

I often reflect, with a bleeding Heart, on the Agonies, Anxieties, and Distresses of those great and virtuous Minds, who beheld the Period of publick Freedom. We Britons have dearly bought the Liberties we now possess: What Struggles and Bloodshed have there been to secure this Country free and happy! And now we reap the Fruits our great Forefathers toiled for.

What Mons. *Moxeray* said to an English Gentleman, in the Close of the last Century, deserves to be remember'd: *We had once in France (says he) the same Happiness and Privileges with you: Our Laws were made by Representatives of our own Chusing:*

Our Money was not taken from us, but by our own Consent: Our Kings were subject to the Rules of Law and Reason; yet now alas! we are miserable, and all is lost. Think nothing, Sir, too dear to maintain these precious Advantages; and if ever there be Occasion, venture your Life and Estate, and all you have, rather than submit to the Conditions you see us reduc'd to.

London Journal, Aug. 12. N^o 685.

B *The Summum Bonum, or Chief Good of Man.*

THE antient Philosophers (says one who signs himself *Socrates*) were form'd into several Sects about the *Summum Bonum*; and *Varro* reckons up 288 different Opinions about it. But these were rather Differences of Words than Things; or else *Mottos* and little Sayings, fanciful and humorous.

The three great Divisions about Happiness, were the *Epicureans*, the *Stoicks*, and the *Platonists*, from whom came the *Peripateticks*. The first plac'd it in *Pleasure*, the second in *Virtue*, and the last in both. They have also distinguish'd our Pleasures into those of *Sense*, *Imagination*, and *Reason*.

'Tis a most ridiculous Thing to dispute what *Happiness* or *Good* is; for all Men, when not hotly engag'd in Controversy, mean by it *Pleasure*. But the only Question is, which is the *Way* to come at it? the *Path* that leads to the greatest possible Good thro' the Whole of our Being? This is *Virtue*, or reasonable Action. *Pleasure* is the End, *Virtue* the Means, and the only Means too, of reaching this End: Or, in other Words, in order hereto, a Man must live by *Reason*, which is much easier than to live against it. For he shall be allow'd to gratify all his natural Appetites, and 1000 more, if he had them: He shall have an elegant Table, a beautiful Fair, Gardens, Pictures,

tures, Horses, Dogs, Equipage, Preferments, Titles, Ribbons, Stars, Garters, &c. He shall have some of these Pleasures, or be without any of them: But *all* he may have, and yet be a Man of *strict Virtue*. To form which Character, he has but *one plain Rule* to follow, *viz.* to gratify every Appetite within the *Bounds* of his *Constitution*, *Fortunes*, and *Circumstances*, and *consistent* with the *Rights* of all other Men: Which he must do, or be *miserable*.

That immortal Line of *Lucan* comprehends the Whole of *moral Philosophy*: *Servare Modum, Naturam sequi, Finemque tueri*; keep the *Mean*, follow *Nature*, and look to the *End*, or regard *Consequences*. By *Nature* is here meant the *Nature* and *Reason* of Things.

Reason tells us that *Temperance*, or living within our *Constitutions* and *Fortunes*, is the *Basis* and *Root* of all *Virtue* and *Happiness*. If some say, they can't do this, or they won't do it; all we have to say to them is, that they neither *can*, nor *will* be happy.

Honesty, or a just Regard to the *Happiness* of others, is as necessary to our *own Happiness*, as *Temperance*. If we look into ourselves, we shall find, that those *Actions*, which have no Relation to others, give us but a very *faint* and *low Delight*: The *biggest Pleasure* which human Nature seems capable of (so well are we form'd!) is, to be sensible that we give Pleasure; to be *conscious* that we have the *Esteem* of our Fellow-Creatures, and *deserve* that *Esteem*; which cannot be obtain'd without *Justice* and *Benevolence*.

The Pleasures, therefore, which *Reason* sends us to, are those of *Honesty*, *social Virtue*, *Gratitude*, *Humanity*, *Friendship*, *Generosity*; which are of the *lasting* and *durable* Kind. All other Pleasures grow weary of us, or we of them; they will not come to us, or we may be unable to

go to them: But 'tis always in our Power, to act according to *Reason*; and 'tis that, and *that alone*, which constitutes the *chief Good*, or *Happiness*.

This divine Monitor, *Reason*, tells us, That if such a Quantity of Wine, &c. impair the Health, we should *abstain*: If a Coach breaks in upon our Fortune, we should walk on Foot; and so in all other Pleasures. In short, the *chief Good* of Man consists not in following *any one Pleasure*, but in *acting according to Reason* in all our Pleasures.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 12. N^o 201.

Variety of Wit.

MINGLING the *Useful* with the *Pleasant* is one of the best Rules for writing well. The *English* Writers are generally reckon'd the most solid Authors in the World; but as *Politeness* is now the Fashion, light Performances are more esteem'd than ever: And the Defect of the *English* Genius herein, is supply'd by a Multitude of Translations, especially from the *Italian* and *French*.

Some indeed, about the Middle of the last Age, were so happy as to join the Depth of *English* Wisdom with the Elegance of Foreigners. Mr. *Dryden's* Manner and Style are more engaging and polite than those of most of his Contemporaries.

Sir *Wm. Temple* form'd all his Writings on this Principle, that Instruction must be render'd pleasant: Hence he interspers'd his most serious *Essays* with witty Tales and familiar Narrations. Indeed *Montaign* and the most admir'd *foreign Wits*, owe most of their Reputation to this Secret. A short Story or a smart Saying has a greater Effect on the Bulk of Mankind, than a grave and serious Dissertation. The *Roman* People were persuaded to return, after seditiously leaving the City, by a Fable; and the Senate at *Capua* were pre-

preserved from Burning, by an arch Contrivance. This Temper of Mankind put the greatest Men in the last Century upon bringing in *Ridicule* to the Assistance of *Reason*. *Cervantes* in *Spain* overthrew the ridiculous Humour of *Knight Errantry* by his *Don Quixot*, and did greater Service, even among a bigotted People, than all the Censures of the Church,

The *French* not succeeding so well in their Attempts this Way as the *Spanish* and *Italian* Writers, struck out a new and useful Method of short and smart Tales happily apply'd; which was perfectly adapted to the sprightly *Gallick* Genius. *La Fontaine* excelled all who went before him, in the Pleasantry of his Wit, and Keeness in his Satire. *Boccace* receives new Beauties from the Easiness of his Verse. The former is the only *French* Author superior to ours in that Way; and if *Prior* falls short of him, *Sir Wm. Temple* is as elegant, and far less languid than *St. Evremond*; and the *Tale of a Tub* is a sharper and more graceful Satire than that of *Guargantua*, written by their famous *Rablais*.

Mr. Rymer tells us, that *Burlesque* was the Mode of the *French* Wits in the Reign of *Henry IV.* So that the *Psalms* themselves were not exempted from *Travestie*. *Romance* about the same Time prevail'd here; and *Sir Philip Sidney*, the Glory of the *English*, compos'd a large one. This Vein continu'd long; for *Lord Broghill* wrote *Parthenissa* a little before the Restoration; and after that, *Cassandra*, &c. from the *French*, were publish'd with Applause.

Punning and playing upon Words was the darling Wit (if it may be so call'd) of *K. James I's* Reign, and overrun the finest Pieces in the *English* Tongue; witness *Shakespear*, *Ben. Johnson*, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. The *Spectator* observes, that Style, instead of owing its Purity, often owes its Corruption to the Court;

and the same may be said of Wit. As *K. James*, notwithstanding his elegant Tutor *Buchanan*, was totally inclin'd to this low Species of *Droling*; so the Courtiers quickly affected it, and this Itch of *Conundrums* spread thro' the Nation, and invaded by Degrees, the *Bar*, the *Bench*, and the *Pulpit*. (See the merry *Monarch*, in the *Poetry*.)

Weekly Register, Aug. 12. N^o 122.

Of Dress.

I Could almost rank *Decency* in Apparel (says this Writer) among the Moral Virtues, whilst I place *Sluttishness* and *Foppery* among the Vices. The Fop gives us at least one Instance, that he regards nothing but his own Person; and the Sloven, that he neither regards himself nor any one else.

Our Ancestors, great and glorious in the Field, gave Laws to all *Europe*; but our People of Fashion are govern'd by every foreign Taylor and Millener. To be extremely fine now, is to be extremely ridiculous; 'tis to wear a *French* Bag-Wig and Clock-Stockings, or a *Dutch* Head with a plain Scarf.

It moves my Indignation, to see an overgrown Wretch strolling along with all the Heaviness of the dullest *Englishman*, yet in his Dress imitating the pert Gaiety of a *Frenchman*. If you look no higher than his Shoulders, you would take him for a Mealman, just come from Work. The Hind-Part of his Head is like a Statue of *Mercury*, with a Pair of Wings fasten'd to his Cap; but look him in the Face, and he appears quite otherwise. A waggish Lady would not call them Wings, but long Asses Ears. I led her to the Looking-Glass, and pointed out the Horns she had made with her Hair: But she told me with a Smile, that when Men were grown such Idiots as to take a Pride in sticking on Asses Ears

Ears behind, no wonder the Ladies made them before.

But of all the Fops in Nature, none are so ridiculously contemptible as the *Wouldbees*, who overlook every Virtue in the great Man's Character they would imitate, and ape nothing but his Foibles. Several little Follies may sit easy on a Man of Good Sense, being blended with many valuable Qualities; but they are intolerable in a Wretch that has no Virtue to balance them. Such an Imitator looks something like the old Signs of *an Ape in a Doublet, or a Hog in Armour*.

Under the merry Reign of *Charles II.* a young rich Beau bought a Country Seat. A Country 'Squire in the Neighbourhood begun to study his Airs and Manners, and must needs set up for a Beau and Gallant; but his forc'd Gaiety made him appear ten Times more a Clown than ever. The Gentleman was willing to cure him of his Folly; and for that Purpose led him to a Mountebank's Stage in a Market-Town, When the Tumbler began to shew his Art, and *Merry Andrew* awkwardly to imitate him, Observe those People, Sir, said the Beau to his Companion; that Tumbler you see is a very clever Fellow, whilst that heavy Looby, in the Party-colour'd Jacket, by pretending to imitate him, makes a Fool of himself, and is the standing Jest of the Company.

Craftsman, Aug. 12. N^o 319.

D'ANVERS, with his usual Sneer, in order to introduce a whimsical fictitious Conversation about an Advertisement in a Newspaper, which some in the Company endeavour'd gravely to prove, from the Style, &c. must be written by the Pretender; the Design whereof is to banter the *Free Briton* upon *Belloni's Letter*, (see p. 116.) begins thus:

Pedantry is not confin'd to Learning only, tho' commonly understood in that Sense. The *affected Fop*, who ridicules the *Collegiate*, is himself as proper an Object of Satire; nor can the most laudable Pursuit or Profession, if carry'd to Excess, shield a Man from the Imputation of this Folly. But the worst and most pernicious *Pedantry* of all is the *Pedantry of Politicks*, which, like other Kinds, discovers itself, in a vain and formal Ostentation of Knowledge: But as the *Scholastick Pedant* only makes himself ridiculous by an outward Shew of Learning, the *Political Pedant* runs the Hazard of ruining his Country, by an Affectation of shewing his Parts; for *Treaties* and *Negotiations*, wherein a Nation is concern'd, are not to be trifled with like meer Points of *Speculation*, or *Systems of Philosophy*.—From a Want of true Knowledge, and Sagacity to discover *real Dangers*, such *Political Pedants* are continually alarming the Publick with *fictitious*, or *imaginary Dones*; and like *Moon-blind Horses*, are apt to startle at every Object, which appears a little odd or uncommon.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 12. N^o 197.

Of Laws and Courts of Justice.

LET any one reflect on the almost infinite Number of Laws, Rules and Orders of Courts, Forms, Precedents, &c. and then determine how far his Property is worth defending against a rich and litigious Adversary.

It is computed there are in *Britain* at least 50,000 belonging to the Law, each of which, one with another, makes yearly of his Business 100l. to which if the Client's Charges in attending, &c. are added, here is a Charge on the Nation of 6 Millions a Year.

The making an Act for Relief of insolvent Debtors, a Jury Act, &c. will

will not give the necessary Relief; but is like the skinning over a running Sore, when the whole Mass of Blood is corrupted.

Therefore (says *Fog*) it is with Submission propos'd, that out of the confus'd Chaos of Laws, &c. now in Force, a new System of Laws should be made, all to be conformable to the eternal and unchangeable Law of Justice and Equity, which is known to every reasonable Man.

The Author of the *Account of Denmark*, in 1692, says, 'That for Justice, Brevity, and Perspicuity, the *Danish* Laws excel all he knew in the World. — They are grounded upon Equity, and all contain'd in one Quarto Volume, in the Language of the Country, so plain, that any one who can write and read may understand his own Case, and plead it too, if he pleases, without Counsel or Attorney. No Suit hangs in Suspence above thirteen Months. Magistrates provide Advocates for the Poor. A Complaint may go thro' all the three Courts for less than 12 l. Sterling. These Laws are so plain and clear, that a troublesome Person never finds his Account in promoting vexatious Suits.'

How happy had we been (says *Fog*) if at the Year 1720, our Laws and Courts had been so well regulated as in *Denmark*! It would have prevented the contriving the ever infamous Screen, the Bank C—, and the innumerable fatal Consequences in the Execution of the Act then made, to the Ruin of Thousands of industrious Families, as also the raising so many over-grown Estates, on the Ruin of the Nation.

Daily Courant, Aug. 12.

Some Thoughts occasion'd by *Fog's* late Remarks on K. William.

MOST of the Christian Princes of his Time, even the

Pope, look'd on him as a common Deliverer.

When *De Wit* had left his Country so defenceless, that it was upon the Brink of Ruin, the People restor'd the supreme Magistrate; and from that Time the Republick not only clear'd itself of a victorious Army, but grew to make a principal Figure in restoring the Balance of Europe.

This Hero, with the same Spirit and Success, restor'd to *England* itself, or rather founded the Government on Rights unknown before, reconciling and transmitting to us *Imperium cum Libertate*.

His present Majesty's Dominions, belonging to his Grandfather, sent a considerable Number of Forces to the Prince of *Orange's* Assistance; which K. *James* himself complain'd of, saying, when the Duke of *Zell* sent him a Present of Stags, *That he sent him Deer, and Troops to the Prince*.

Were it granted, that K. *William's* Courage proceeded from a Belief of Predestination, it neither makes against him as a *Christian* or a Hero.

If Faction necessitated him to incur Debts, it was for our Defence; and at the same low Ebb, he was able to raise a new Coin, and a new Credit.

Nor should the Reward of a Crown be objected to him or his Successors: Have we not our Share in the Advantage? When Sir *Henry Nevil*, Ambassador from Q. *Elizabeth*, importun'd *Henry IV.* of *France* for the Monies she had lent, for that he ow'd his Kingdom to her Assistance, his Ministers answer'd, Their King would for ever remember her Friendship, be the Queen's Soldier, and in Time pay his Debts; but the Court of *England* should not forget it was their Interest to have contributed those Aids, and not turn an Ambassador into a Dun.

Applebee's Journal, Aug. 12.

PHILE LUTHERUS, among other Animadversions on the *Craftsman*, considers the Case of the *Spaniards* *specificall Renunciation of Gibraltar*. The Acceptance of the *Renunciation* of any Right, says he, must admit of that Right in the Party renouncing, at the Time such *Renunciation* was made. Hence, if we obtain a *Renunciation of Gibraltar*, we at the same Time quit all our other Titles, and admit of the *Spaniards* Right to it: And if we once admit of their Right, we can never expect them to renounce that Right without a valuable Consideration.

We have a Right to *Gibraltar* by a *legal Conquest*, by *Alliances and Treaties*, by a long and continu'd Possession; and the longer we continue in that *Possession*, so much the stronger will our Title be, according to all Law and Reason; shall we then quit the Right we have, the strongest we can possibly have, and make other *Concessions* to *Spain*, to hold *Gibraltar* on the precarious Footing of a *Renunciation* from the King of *Spain*?

Free Briton, Aug. 17. N^o 142.

Of the Legislative and Executive Powers.

THIS Writer enquiring what Measures have been used in evil Times to corrupt and pervert the Laws of a Country, says, In all free Countries, the *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers are distinct; the Legislature being wholly in the People or their Delegates, whilst the *Executive Power* is assign'd to Persons, who are, by Virtue of such Assignment only, created publick Magistrates. The *Legislative* is only subsisting occasionally; but the *Executive* is always awake, always acting.

Such is Mens Passion for Power, that there are very few Nations, where the *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers are not at Strife; where the

Executive Parties are not assuming *Legislative Powers*, divesting the People of that sacred Privilege, and transferring it to themselves.

Hence, as the keeping these two great Powers distinct, the Legislature quite independent, and the Executive in its due Subjection to it, constitutes a State free and happy; so, in all despotick Governments the *Legislative* and *Executive Powers* are blended together, the *Administrator* having made himself *Legislator*.

Where the *Oracles of Traditionary*, and *Expounders of the written Laws*, are the Creatures of the Executive Power, the Voice of the Laws speaks according to the Will of the Prince, and varies with his Passions.

He concludes, No Constitution can be called happy, no Man strictly said to be free, where 'tis in the Power of any prevailing Party, to single out that Person, whom they most hate, and destroy him against all Justice, under the Colour of Law. So fell the great and virtuous *Algernon Sidney*, a Man who liv'd for the Liberties of Mankind: Hard was his Case, and ever to be deplored, when he, so great an Assertor of the People's Freedom, was deny'd all those Benefits he ought to have received from it! But then the Executive Power had almost totally usurp'd a *Legislative Authority*: And that we are now free, and have preserv'd our Laws from being at the Will of bad Men, or in the Hands of corrupt Judges, is owing to the *Revolution* of 1688, and to the Wisdom of succeeding Parliaments.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 17. N^o 137.

ONE who signs himself *Eliot*, in Answer to Mr. *Fancourt's* Friend, (See p. 236.) says, Let us suppose a future possible Action, for Instance, Mr. *Fancourt's* answering these Reflections; which we will conceive as free and contingent, viz. that it may, or may not be. Of such

such a Performance, however, may it not be said, that it is now certain that it will, or that it will not be? And, whether-soever shall happen, may it not be said that it was, ever, as certain that it would happen (tho' the contrary, there being no antecedent Necessity, might have happen'd; and then the Case would be the same, only inverted) as it will be, after it shall happen, that it did happen? And, as its having happened, after it shall happen, will be no Argument that it was necessary it should happen: So, neither ought the Certainty of its being to happen, before it shall happen, to be looked upon as, at all, implying any Necessity, or destroying free Agency. Whatever therefore will be, will certainly be, tho' not necessarily: And, consequently, whatever is now certain, was ever certain. Q. E. D.

§. *Animadversions on Dr. Bentley's Milton, continu'd from p. 173.*

Book I. Ver. 147. Strongly to suffer and support our Pains?] The Dr. says positively, 'the Author gave it *stronglier*.' But as the preceding Words are, *What if we have left us this our Strength entire*, it is much more proper in the positive Degree, *strongly to suffer*. Besides, there is no such Word as *stronglier*.

V. 204.—*night-founder'd Skiff*.] The Dr. says 'the Poet gave it *nigh-founder'd*.' *Night-founder'd* means, overtaken by Night, and at a Loss which Way to fail: Which very Word Milton, in his *Mask*, publish'd when he was very young, puts into the Mouth of one of the Brothers who had lost their Way in the Wood; *some one, like us, night-founder'd here*. Mr. Conundrum here said, the Critic was in this Place certainly *nigh-founder'd*, if not *Night-founder'd*.

V. 329. Transfix us to the Bottom of this Gulph.] The Dr. believes 'the Poet gave it *Fast fix*.' But if these linked Thunderbolts had pierc'd

quite thro' Satan's Substance, and fix'd him to the Bottom of this Gulph, they might very properly be said to have transfix'd him to it.

V. 347. 'Till, as a Signal giv'n, th'uplifted Spear.] The Dr. says, A 'the Author gave it *At*.' The learned Reviewer of Milton's Text has ingeniously observ'd, that if Milton design'd *at*, he would have said, *at the Signal*, as in i. 776. and ii. 56. And therefore he very rightly includes Part of the three B Lines in a Parenthesis, thus:

'Till (as a signal giv'n, th'uplifted spear
Of their great sultan waving to direct
Their course) in even balance down they
light, &c.

V. 421. *Egypt from Syrian Ground*.] C 'I believe he dictated *Bound*,' says the Dr. This is wrong, says the Reviewer, for the *Brook* was itself the *Bound*, because it parted them: and consequently, say I, as much the *Ægyptian* as the *Syrian Bound*.

V. 465. *Of Warriors old*.] The Dr. would have it *bold*, because we had a little before *Heroes old*. To which the Reviewer answers, that it was 13 Verses before, and that it seems here to be used in a different Sense, for *long-experienc'd Warriors*.

V. 636. *If Counsels different*.] E The Dr. alters this to *Counsels e'er differ'd*; by which 'tis plain he means *deferr'd*, by his Explication which follows. 'He rejects *different*, because there's no Hint in all 'the Poem, that Satan differs from 'all the Council.' But this Reason, as the Author of the Review observes, is equally, if not more strong against his own Emendation.

V. 647.—*That he no less*.] The Dr. says, 'No less is an unusual 'Sense here, if in any. I with the 'same Letters propose a different 'Word, in a new Sense, and read, G 'That Lesson be.' This new Sense the Reviewer proves to be none. Satan could not talk so absurdly as to pretend to teach God a Lesson. I can't

can't clear the Dr. from the Charge of *unusual Nonsense*: That Lesson he at length from us may find. Of this the Dr. was a little suspicious; and, I suppose, well remembering, from the Time he went to School, (as I believe all good and bad Scholars do) the great Difference between *finding* and *learning* a Lesson, would fain substitute *learn*, upon no other Foundation than, 'perhaps for *find* it 'was given *learn*.'

He has not much to object against the Dr's substituting *on* for *in*, V. 52. — *Rolling in the fiery Gulp*. V. 324. — *Rolling in the Flood*: Nor against his changing *Disturb* into *Disturn*, V. 167. — And disturb His *inmost Counsels* from their *destin'd Aim*.

And he approves of the Dr's following Emendations, *viz.* *Book* for *Books*, V. 363. — *from the Books of Life*. *Walls* for *Vault*, V. 669. *Hurling* *Defiance* *to* *to* *rd* the *Vault of Heaven*. And *founded*, or *melted*, as 'tis in the first Edition, for *found out*, V. 703. *With wondrous Art* *found out the massy Ore*.

London Journal, Aug. 19. N^o 686.

Use of Faction, or the Good of ill Writers: Occasion'd by D'Anvers on the *Good of ill Ministers*, p. 187.

THERE is no Good in this World, says Osborne, without some *Ill*, nor any *Ill* without some *Good*. The World subsists by *Opposition*, and Laws and Liberties are preserved by it.

The *Craftsman* himself, with all his Faults, has been of great Advantage to this Nation. He has kept *Dunkirk* from being fortified, and *Gibraltar* from being given up to the *Spaniards*. He disentangled all our embarrass'd Negotiations, and judiciously form'd the late Treaty of *Vienna*. He disbanded the *Hessian Troops*, hinder'd the *French* from raising *Irish* Recruits, and kept us, at least, from increasing our Debts

and Taxes. He has made Acts against *Bribery and Corruption*, and brought *Companies* of Plunderers to Justice. He has *threatned* Princes, and struck Terror into Majesty itself; for if ever they were *restrain'd* from doing *Ill*, 'tis entirely owing to the *magick Force* of his immortal Pen!

He has also rejoic'd the Hearts of the desponding *Jacobite* Party, and reviv'd the Spirits of the *Chevalier* himself: And all the *Tories* and *malcontent Whigs* receive Comfort from him; all complaining, snarling Coffee-House Politicians; all the uneasy, froward and discontented; who rejoice when *Saturday* comes, their *political Sabbath*; when they are taught to roar out, *standing Armies! Dependency of Parliament! Bribery and Corruption! Places! Pensions! Plundering Ministers! Patch'd-up Treaties! Temporary Expedients! Merry-making Armadoes! Spithead Expeditions! &c.* And then they do what they have not done since the *Saturday* before, laugh heartily, or sneer significantly, at the Court and Ministry.

Mr. D'Anvers also pays 10,000*l.* a Year Taxes for Stamps; he maintains himself and Printer, and Thousands of Pamphleteers, Hawkers and Pedlars; he fills Coffee-Houses and Ale-Houses every *Saturday* Morning, and *Sunday* after Sermon. He also maintains his *Enemies*; most generous and charitable Man! How many have eaten *Ministerial Bread*, who would have none of their own to eat, had not he made his Appearance in the World!

The Opposition is also of great Use to the Ministry themselves, for the Opposers make *Providence* always on the Ministers Side. They profanely call it, indeed, *Chance*; but there is no such Thing; every Event must have a *Cause*. Providence therefore, according to Mr. D'Anvers, took *Lewis XIV.* out of the World, just as he was contriving to send the *Pretender* hither; and knock'd on the Head

Head that *Royal Bear* of Sweden, just as he was digging his Way thro' Norway, to land his Troops in Scotland.

The same good Providence, the *Craftsman* says, destroy'd, or let them destroy themselves, all the Enemies to the present Ministry: Thus fell at once S—— S—— C——, &c. who had vow'd the Destruction of a *Great Man*: And thus lately fell another, by falling into a Frenzy, and writing a *mad Book* against the King.

Again, Providence made the old King of *Sardinia* resign, to embroil that State, that it might not join *France* and *Spain* against us; caused the present Differences in *France*, and sent the pious King of *Spain* to conquer *Infidels*, instead of throwing *Europe* into Confusion.

Thus, tho' they will not own the *Wisdom* of the Ministry, yet they pay Homage to their *Goodness*, by attributing every Thing in their Favour to the kind Interposition of Heaven, which they impiously call *Chance*, with a malicious Design to rob the Ministry of the just Honour due to their good Intentions. (See p. 222.)

Craftsman, Aug. 19. N^o 320.

Essay on Ethics.

AMONG the various Opinions of the Origin of *moral Virtue*, some have struck at the very Root of it, by denying the *Freedom* of human Actions. I look upon the Doctrine of *absolute Predestination* in the same Light; for what is an eternal, irreversible Decree of *Election*, or *Reprobation*, but the old Hypothesis of the *Fatalists* reviv'd, to the great Scandal of Christianity, and, indeed, of any Religion, which proposes Rewards and Punishments? I am sure, at least, (says this Writer,) that *Preaching*, *Writing*, and *Instructions* are not only vain, but ridiculous, if this Principle be true: And yet, mon-

strous as it is, it seems to prevail more or less in all Religions, now profess'd in the World.

Others again seem to deny the Essence of *Virtue*, by deducing it from *Pride*, *Vanity* of Mind, &c. A Writer of our own Nation has lately distinguish'd himself herein, by an elaborate *System of Immorality*, and endeavouring to debase *moral Virtue* into a meer Engine of State.

Others derive *Virtue* from a nobler Source, and recommend it as an Emanation of the divine Perfection, or the original Law of Nature, implanted in our Hearts by the great Author of all Things, and actuated by that glorious principle of Self-Love, which prompts us to do unto others as we would be done unto. And

I think we may discover strong Marks of such a *mutual Benevolence* in the *Brute* World, even among the fiercest Savages; and, if we may believe their own Confessions, the most profligate Wretches feel some Compunction for injuring their Fellow-Creatures, when they give themselves Time to reflect.

I am willing to agree with Mr. Osborne, that all honest Men are equally honest, in one Sense; or vice versa, that all dishonest Men are equally dishonest; I mean, that *Virtue* and *Vice* are just the same, whether wrapt in Rags, or distinguish'd with Robes and Ribbands; excepting that, as a rich Man has more Inducements to *Virtue* than one in Want, so his Vices are for that Reason not only less excusable, but infinitely more detrimental to the Publick. And yet, according to the Observation of our excellent Satirist, such is the Weakness of Mankind, that

----- little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state.

The highest Offences against Society, are Robbery and Murder; which are capital in all civiliz'd Nations, and seldom pardon'd in petty Malefactors; whereas, when an ambitious

bitious Tyrant takes a Fancy to his Neighbour's Dominions, and executes his Design with Fire and Sword, he is immediately flatter'd with the Character of an *Hero*; and Rapine, Bloodshed and Devastation are stiled Acts of Fortitude and Magnanimity. But *Names* will not alter the Nature of *Things*: *Alexander, Cæsar*, and most of the great Conquerors, of old, were no better than *Imperial Cut-Throats*, or *Banditti*, who robb'd and murder'd in Gangs, too strong to be oppos'd, and escap'd the Gallows, which they deserv'd, by being above Law.

The latter Part of the Paper is about bad Ministers, Corruption, &c. and it concludes with the following Passage from the *Independent Whig*:

'I can prove it, that the *whole Legislative Power* of this Nation hath been, in former Reigns, engaged in gratifying a diabolical Passion of *one Man*; and our Liberties have been sacrificed to Humour, or a Mistress. When a *Minister* makes haste to be rich, the Service of his Country must either lye still, or go on no faster than he gets by it. A whole People was finely employ'd, when they were labouring for the Pocket of *one*, who was betraying them. Most are willing to allow a *great Officer*, if he would but carefully cook the Nation's Money, to lick his own Fingers and thrive upon his Employment; but *he*, who exhausts the Nation for his own Use, is a *publick Highwayman*, and the whole Kingdom should be his Prosecutors.'

Fog's Journal, Aug. 19. N^o 198.

AFTER some Observations about corrupt Ministers, and their defending themselves by the Strength of their Numbers against Accusations, is mention'd the Case of *Manlius Capitolinus* before *Rome* was over-run with Corruption. This Man (says *Machiavel*) remarkable for his Bravery, who had deliver'd his

Country from a signal Peril, began to form a Faction, in order to raise Tumults against the Senate and the Laws. He was himself one of the Nobles; yet the Nobility observing his Conduct, spirited up an Accusation against him; however, he hoped to find Favour with the People, because of his Valour; for no Virtue renders a Man so popular with a warlike People as Valour; besides, they commonly lov'd to thwart the Nobility; but, says my Author, when the Tribunes of the People had consider'd his Behaviour, they heartily join'd in the Accusation; and what was very remarkable, was, that no Man spoke or appear'd in his Behalf, no not so much as one of his own Relations, whereas it was customary upon some other Occasions for the Kindred of the Person accused to attend him in Mourning, with an Intent to move the Compassion of the People; but when the Tribunes cited him to abide the Judgment of the People, *Manlius* appear'd alone without a Friend to accompany him, and these very People laid aside their Jealousy of the Nobility, and condemn'd him to Death notwithstanding that his Prosecution was spirited up by them. Upon which *Machiavel* remarks, that there is not one Example in the *Roman History* that demonstrates the Justice of that Common-wealth, in all its Orders and Decrees, as well as the publick Spirit of the People, more than this does.

F *Free Briton*, Aug. 24. N^o 143.

Dangers to Liberty.

OFFICERS of State are accountable to popular Enquiries; and those who mean to make a Kingdom happy, will never be afraid to stand the Judgment of their Country. Yet excellent Ministers have distrusted the Multitude, and discourag'd their Enquiries: Such was the immortal *Burleigh*, Minister

to *Q. Elizabeth*; in whose Reign tho' the Royal Prerogative was carried high beyond Example, yet the utmost Tenderneſs was ſhewn to the People, and the greateſt Care was taken of their Interests; and all the Reſult of that Equity and good Senſe which prevail'd in her Court, and influenc'd her Adminiſtration. However, the Acts of Power then perform'd, became fatal Examples in the Hands of ſucceeding Miniſters. So that Princes and Miniſters, tho' ever ſo good in themſelves, yet if they ſtrain the Laws, they hazard the Welfare of their Country.

He then mentions the Benefit of Checks and Reſtraints upon Authority; that the leſs Time Perſons continue in important Offices, the leſs pernicious and obnoxious they are to the People; acknowledges the Juſtice and Neceſſity of publick Enquiries, and yet that ſome Errors in Judgment will ſometimes happen, and the People treat their Governors ill; ſays, that the Populace are fond of their own Interests, as they ought to be, but are liable to be captivated with Rumours and Tales, are partial to themſelves, and hear only one Side of the Queſtion; and *publick Jealouſy* is what they will never be cur'd of. But Fits of *good Humour* ſometimes prevail on the Multitude, more deſtructive than the other: A remarkable Inſtance of which was at the Reſtoration of *Charles II.* when the People were ſo over-joy'd, that the King might have had any Thing of them, their Liberties and all, which were aim'd at, had not the upright Earl of *Clarendon* made that noble Stand which defeated thoſe black Deſigns. This Period was ſtil'd by the late Lord *Moleſworth*, the *Honey-Moon* of Government, when all Poſterity were like to be enſlav'd by a meer Fit of popular Good Humour.

Religion alſo ſometimes makes Men act againſt their Liberties. Thus the whole *Ottoman Empire*,

the *Persian Kingdom*, and the *Moorish Countries*; the wide Dominions of the *Great Mogul*, of *Tartary* and *Muſcovy*, with *Spain* and the *West-Indies*; *France*, with all her fruitful Provinces, and half the fineſt Realms of *Europe*, are taught the *Soul-saving Doctrines* of arbitrary Power; and by the prostituted Name of *God Almighty*, are influenc'd to believe the indiſpenſable Duties of *Non-Resistance* and *Paſſive Obedience*.

Great Britain, and her frozen Islands; *Holland*, and its marſhy Fens; *Switzerland*, and its barren Rocks; with ſome decayed dependent Commonwealths in the Northern and leaſt fertile Parts of *Italy*: Theſe are all the poor Remains that Liberty has left; theſe the only Countries where the Sun does not ſhine in vain, where the Grain ſalutes the Peaſant as its Lord, and where Man, the Maſter of Reaſon, the proud Poſſeſſor of intelligent Faculties, can dare to worſhip or acknowledge the God of his Conſcience. And theſe would not long enjoy the Bleſſing of Liberty, if they were not zealous to preſerve it.

There is a great Difference between regular Struggles for Freedom, and wild licentious Riots; ſuch as that of *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler*, the famous *Maſſaniello* of *Naples*, and that which aſſaſſinated *De Wit*.

Grubſtreet Journal, Aug. 24. N^o 138.

Of divine Judgments.

THE frequent Reflections of this Kind in *Rapin's History of England* induc'd this Writer to examine the Matter. A Judgment, he ſays, he takes to be a Punishment inflicted by God in this World, on Account of ſuch Actions, as render the Agent a proper Object of that Treatment.

The firſt Argument againſt Judgments is, that the ſame Motive that induces the Almighty to puniſh ſome Sinners in this Life, muſt induce him

to punish all; therefore if all are not punish'd, none are punish'd. The 2d. Argument against Judgments is taken from the Sufferings of Good Men, they being plunged in Calamities as grievous as the Bad. The 3d. is taken from the future State, A which it is supposed the Doctrine of Judgments in this World must exclude.

To the first it is answer'd, that 'tis suppos'd in that Argument, that God in determining to punish Sinners in this World, takes in nothing but their Guiltiness; whereas there may be many inducing Considerations to the Great Mind for the Punishment of Sinners; consequently there may be Reasons for doing it in one Case, which Reasons may not subsist in another.

To the 2d. 'tis answer'd, that there is no one good without any Mixture of Sin, every righteous Man then is worthy of Punishment; from whence it follows, that even the Good may bring down the Wrath of God upon them by their crooked Behaviour; and if so, much more D may the Wicked.

To the 3d. it is answer'd, that the same Degree of Punishment may be as well inflicted at different Times, as at the same Time: Admit, for Example, the Degree of Punishment to be equal to eight, 'tis still no more than eight, tho' you divide it into two equal separate Payments. Injustice then consists in too great a Quantity of Pain given, for the Quantity of Transgression, not in its being given at different Times.

Weekly Register, Aug. 26. N° 124.

Royal Example.

ONE relates the following Transaction in the *Physick Garden at Chelsea*. He had not been long there, when the first in Rank of the Fair Sex came to walk in the Garden: He withdrew into a private Walk, and left his venerable Guide,

the old Gardiner, (his Son being abroad,) to receive his Royal Visitant in the Province he was plac'd in. She did not stay long; and when I came to him, (says he,) he of his own Accord related to me what had pass'd. He told me, his Royal Visitant had enquired into his Age; He inform'd her he was within a few Days of 90. And yet I fancy, reply'd the Lady, you could be very willing to live 90 Years longer! Not 19 Days, Madam, answer'd the old Gardiner, if it were in my own Choice. And art thou willing and fit to die, said the Lady? More willing, Madam, and much fitter than to live, answer'd he. Upon which Words, the gracious Visitant took him by the Hand, declaring him a happy Man, and one that she could almost afford to envy. Upon this the Writer has these Reflections: When Princes condescend to such Affability, they add to the Value of Dignity itself, and drive even Inferiors into a right Way of Thinking. Her Words carry'd the full Energy of a finish'd Sermon; and her Humility was such a glorious Comment upon her Words, that the Reflection fetch'd Tears into the Eyes of my Relator. Sensible I am, that this Instance of Royal Humility is an Emanation of that Piety, which long since signalized itself, in the Preference of Religion, and a good Conscience, to supplicating Empire. Late, for the Good of all Posterity, may she reap the Fruits of that Piety, which her Words and Actions have, to every considerate Heart, so sensibly recommended!

Fog's Journal, Aug. 26. N° 199.

A Correspondent, who makes some Remarks on the Conduct of *Atticus*, the Roman Knight, who, tho' a Man of Worth and Abilities, declin'd all Offices in the Service of his Country; among other Things says: An Indifference to the Bustles of

of this World, Indolence, discharging the Mind of all outward Concerns, preserving it in such an Equilibrium and Stedfastness, that were this Globe again reduced to a *Chaos*, his Mind would still remain undisturbed, is a Situation extremely celebrated, and entitles one to a high Rank in Philosophy. Yet such a Disposition of Mind may be encouraged too much, and prove as prejudicial (at least as useless) to the Publick and to his Neighbours as the most violent and criminal Passions.

Such Declension from publick Affairs, such Retirement from the Concern of a Man's Country, is the more criminal, because it emboldens evil and weak Ministers in their abominable Enterprizes to betray, impoverish and enslave their Country.

Mr. Addison in his Tragedy of *Cato*, has thought fit to put this pusillanimous Sentiment in the Mouth (most certainly it never enter'd into the Heart) of his Heroe.

----- *When impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.*

This Expression would not have become any brave Man, in any Country, when its Liberty was invaded. But to make a *Roman Heroe*, to make *Cato* guilty of it! to make him recommend a private Station, so contrary to his Practice, was most ridiculous!

Craftsman, August 26. N^o 321.

Power of Secretaries of State and Messengers consider'd.

IT has always been disputed amongst the greatest Lawyers, whether a *Secretary of State*, consider'd as such, has any Power to commit; or whether indeed a *Privy Counsellor* has.

Messengers were authoriz'd by the *Licensing Act* in *Charles II*'s Reign, now expir'd, to search Houses, &c. Whence they seem'd to have no such Authority before by the *Common Law*. In the same Reign also the Ministers

often sent for Chief Justice Scroggs, and employ'd him to grant Warrants, examine and commit. A Specimen of his Warrants follows:

Aug. 28. *WHEREAS* there are divers ill disposed Persons, who do daily print and publish many seditious and treasonable Books and Pamphlets, endeavouring thereby to dispose the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion; and also infamous Libels, reflecting upon particular Persons, to the great Scandal of his Majesty's Government; for suppressing whereof, his Majesty hath lately issued out his Royal Proclamation; and for the more speedy suppressing the said seditious Books, Libels and Pamphlets, and to the End that the Authors and Publishers thereof may be brought to their Punishment;

These are to will and require you, and in his Majesty's Name to charge and command you, and every of you, upon Sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting unto Robert Stevens, Messenger of the Press, in the seizing on all such Books and Pamphlets as aforesaid, as he shall be informed of, in any Booksellers, or Printers Shops, or Warehouses, or elsewhere whatsoever, to the End they may be disposed as to Law shall appertain. Also, if you shall be informed of the Authors, Printers, or Publishers of such Books, or Pamphlets, as are above-mention'd, you are to apprehend them and have them before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Dated this 29th Day of November, 1679.

To Robert Stevens, Messenger of the Press, and to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers and Ministers, whom these may concern.

WILLIAM SCROGGS.

E If this Power of Secretaries was warranted by Law, 'tis strange the Ministers should have Recourse to the Chief Justice. And farther, the Commons order'd Impeachments against Sir William Scroggs, and several other Judges, for being concern'd in those and the like Practices.

This Power of Secretaries has indeed receiv'd some Countenance since, from the Authority of Chief Justice Holt, in the Case of *Kendal* and *Roe*; when the Counsel for the Prisoners argu'd very strenuously against it; but the Judge thought Secretaries might commit, tho' he was far from being clear in the Point; and as to

Messengers, he was evidently of Opinion, they were not *legal Gaolers*: For he said, *that Commitments ought generally and regularly to be to the Common Gaol; especially since the Habeas Corpus Act.*

Some later *Secretaries* may indeed have qualify'd themselves as *Justices of the Peace*, but upon that Foot they can have no more Power than other *Justices*; and so it may be consider'd, whether they have any legal Authority to authorize a *Messenger* to break *Locks*, and seize *Papers at Discretion*, without any Information upon *Oath*; or whether a *Messenger* is justifiable for so doing, without an *express Order in his Warrant*.

London Journal, Aug. 26. N^o 687.

A Discourse in Honour of the Queen.

THE Grotto or Hermitage (says Mr. Osborne) her Majesty has made at *Richmond*, or rather the *Busts* with which she has adorn'd it, reflect not more Honour on the Memories of the Dead, than Glory upon herself: For *Locke*, *Newton*, *Clarke*, and *Woolaston*, whose *Busts* are there plac'd, were the Glory of their Country.

Mr. *Locke* excell'd in the Knowledge of Human Nature, or the Powers and Operations of the Mind; and his *Essay on Human Understanding* is the best Book of *Logic* in the World.

Sir *Isaac Newton* was eminently distinguish'd by his deep Searches into Nature herself. He was Nature's Son; and shew'd that the World was philosophically and mathematically made, and that it could be fram'd and held together by none but an infinitely wise and almighty Architect. He not only found out the Laws of Nature, but demonstrated them to others; so that he stands at the Head of Philosophy and Mathematicks, wherever Learning and Knowledge have extended their Empire.

Dr. *Clarke* was a thorough Master of the Greek and Latin Writers, and

a great Proficient in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mathematicks*; but in his Knowledge of *Metaphysics* and *Divinity* he has excell'd all others. No Man ever reason'd so clearly, nor differ'd so civilly. His Controversy with Mr. *Collins*, about the *Immateriality* of the Soul, is the most perfect Piece of *Abstract Reasoning* now in the World. And, to his immortal Honour, tho' a *Clergyman*, he rescued *Divinity* out of the Hands of *Churchmen*, and restor'd it to its primitive Truth; or, at least, went as far as he could without being torn to Pieces.

Mr. *Woolaston* has demonstrated the several Branches of the Law of Nature, and particular Moral Duties; but whether he has been so fortunate in the grand Foundation of his System, is yet undetermin'd. However, take all the Parts of his *Treatise* together, it is one of the most rational and useful Books of *Morality* that ever was published.

These great Men, whom the Queen has thus delighted to honour, were likewise all of them Persons of general Learning and Knowledge. They thought freely, were entirely in the Interest of Liberty, and as sam'd for the Practice of Virtue, as for the Knowledge of the Sciences. Mr. *Locke's* Book of *Government*, and *Letters of Toleration*, contain the true Foundation of civil and religious Liberty; but the Principles are so popular, that in any Reign before the Revolution, he would have lost that Life, which her Majesty has shewn, by placing him in the Temple of Honour, that she only wants Power to restore.

The Queen has the peculiar Felicity to be the first Crowned Head in the World, who immortalized Men so absolutely in the Interest of Mankind, that all their political Principles were calculated for their Good. They shewed that Kings have no Right to Power, but by the Consent of the People, and that their Scepter was put

put into their Hands purely to promote the Happiness of their Subjects; and this the present Royal Family greatly acknowledg'd, in the Motto on the Coronation Medals. THE NOBLES AND PEOPLE CONSENTING.

When her Majesty consecrated these dead Heroes, (for Heroes are those only who are Benefactors to Mankind,) she built herself a Temple in the Hearts of the People of England; who will, by this Instance of her Love of Liberty and publick Virtue, think their Interests as safe in the Hands of the Government as in their own.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 26. N^o 203.

Of Self-Murder. (See p. 32.)

AN Essay upon this may be proper, as Self-Murders seem to increase among us, and one of the Months is approaching, when, as a pert French Writer tells us, *Your Englishmen have a Custom of hanging and drowning themselves.*

We have, indeed, a Soil and Clime so very changeable, and so great a Variety in our Diet, and in the Animal Temperament consequent thereupon, that there are more Instances of Lunacy among us (the only adequate Excuse for Self-Murder) than any People besides; and to this the Greatness of our National Wit, and Goodness of our Genius, do very much contribute.

Love and Jealousy, the old unfashionable Causes of Suicide, have almost lost their Force; and the Temptations to this Crime are of a much coarser Nature than formerly. Some have executed themselves privately, to prevent a publick Execution; as Cheesborough, Norton, and Major Onby. Many of the Antients, who had a Dagger or Poison sent them by their Tyrants, with an Order to dispatch themselves privately, were guilty of a much more excusable Suicide. Others thro' their

Folly, Vices, and Misfortunes, or by the Turns of a Gaming Table, or Change Alley, having ruin'd themselves and Families, have fled to Death for Refuge; or when visited with a tormenting, incurable Distemper, were determin'd to sign their own Quietus (as Shakespear says) with a bare Bodkin; which, says he, were most devoutly to be wish'd for,

-----bad not th' Almighty fix'd
His Cannon 'gainst Self-Murder.-----

But such Men never compare their sufferings with their Demerits, nor consider the Glories, and the Reward of Patience. Others again are push'd upon this Crime by a resolute and incurable Despair: And there is another Sort, who have no settled Malice against themselves, but strike the Blow in a sudden Fit of Passion, Anger or Discontent.

But the most extraordinary Case is, where the Self-Murderer reasons himself into the Fact. Thus it has been said, that every one is the Proprietor of his own Life: But surely, our Maker, our Monarch, our Country, and our Family have a Share in this Property: It has been said, that a quick and easy Death by our own Hands is a less Evil in itself, than a Course of Misery: But a less criminal Evil, which we ought to avoid, is not preferable to a greater Evil of Punishment, which we ought to bear with Patience. Our Divines and Moralists have very justly imputed the Increase of Self-Murders to the Growth of Atheism, Deism, Scepticism, &c. And indeed, he who denies a future Life, may take Mr. Hobbs's Leap in the Dark.

The two great Instances of Self-Murder, recorded in Scripture, are Judas, and Saul, whose Command to the Amalekite was the same as if he had struck the Blow himself. But the former, we are assur'd was become a Demoniack, and the latter often visited with an evil Spirit.

Among

Among the first and wisest *Romans*, *Self-Murder* was held in the utmost Abhorrence; till at first an Allowance, then an open Glorifying in this Vice, was brought over from *Greece*, among the many Fopperies and Debaucheries, which made the Satyrists exclaim,

-----Non possum ferre, Quirites,
Græcam Urbem.-----

Greece being at that Time in the very Dregs and lowest Ebb of its once boasted Philosophy.

He concludes, since the *Suicide* owns himself dispirited and unequal to the Troubles of Life, starts from the *Post of Honour*, when he is call'd to suffer, and flies in the Midst of the Conflict, notwithstanding all his Pretensions to Bravery and Courage, he is no other than a most base Coward and Renegado.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 31. N^o 139.

Of answering Books.

HERE is a Book, suppose, (says this Writer) which being in Truth *unanswerable*, makes a deep Impression on a certain Person. He mentions it to his Friend, who is of different Principles. O, answers he, *That Book's answer'd*. Thus the Papists and Dissenters have this Reply always ready at Hand. All they have urged, or can urge, has been *unanswerably answer'd* a thousand Times over; yet because they have written innumerable Books on their own Side, they think it sufficient to say, that all those on ours are *answer'd*. They will say, no doubt, this is not true of *them*, but of *us*: And I own the bare Assertion is no Argument for either. However, that so it is on one Side or other, will be granted by both, in all Controversies whatsoever, philosophical, theological, or political. He then throws the Substance of what he means into the following short Dialogues.

DIAL. I.

A. That Book's *answer'd*; those Papers and Pamphlets are *answer'd*. There are six or seven *Answers* to them.

B. Ay, but all those *Answers* are fully *unanswer'd*.

A. By whom, pray?

B. Why by Mr. W. by Dr. S. by J. T. Esq; by my Lord W. and by three or four without Names.

DIAL. II.

A. That Book was *never answer'd*.

B. True; because it is not worth *answering*.

A. That's easily said; but the real Reason is, because 'tis *unanswerable*: The Man would answer it if he could, but he can't.

B. I tell thee, 'tis not because he can't, but because he won't. 'Tis not worth his while; it does not deserve an *Answer*, and ought to be *answer'd* only with Silence and Contempt.

C. Gentlemen, you are both mistaken. That Book is *answer'd*: I have seen and read an *Answer* to it.

A. That's impossible, I am sure. The *Answer* is no *Answer* at all. The Book may be *written against*, if you please; but it can't be *answer'd*.

Thus shall they go on for an Hour together, contradicting one another, begging the Question on both Sides, and saying nothing. But to adjust these Matters, I desire my Countrymen not to argue, that there's no Certainty in any Thing, because in these Times there's so much disputing about every Thing. Some Fools will cavil for ever, and about every Thing. *Answers* (as they have been call'd) have been written to Books demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion. And so an *Answer* may be written to *Euclid's Elements*. Men may argue against the *Mathematicks*, in the same Language, and upon the same Principles, as they argue against Christianity. Observe farther, that in all Controversies the *worst Cause* has generally the *last Word*, because its Maintainers have the most Obstinacy.

Every Thing is not properly an *Answer* which is called so. For Instance, not a Heap of spiteful personal Reflections; which is not *answering*, but *railing*: Not repeating the same Arguments which have been fully *answer'd*; this is *Tautology*, *Fraud*, *Teasing*, and *Impertinence*: Nor wilfully mistaking the Question, &c. which is not *answering* but *lying*.

What deserves the Name of an *Answer* is, 1. Talking to the Purpose, tho' not with Truth on one's Side; this is an *Answer*, tho' not a *full Answer*. 2. Proving one's Point; which is not only an *Answer*, but a *Confutation*.

But must every *Answer* (as it may be call'd) be *re-answer'd*? No; some are true, and *unanswerable*. Others are too ridiculous, impertinent, and absurd, to deserve an *Answer*. But who is to be Judge? The Resolution is easy: The Writers themselves must judge of them as well as they can; and others must judge of them as well as they can. But let both take Care they be *diligent*, *unprejudic'd*, and *impartial*.

G N. B. The Free Briton of the 31st, concerning Liberty, &c. we shall give in our Next.

A New SIMILE for the LADIES,
with useful Annotations.

To make a writer miss his end,
You've nothing else to do but mend.

I Often try'd in vain to find
A (a) simile for woman-kind,
A simile I mean to fit 'em,
In ev'ry circumstance to (b) hit 'em.
Through ev'ry beast and bird I went,
I rantack'd ev'ry element,
And after peeping thro' all nature,
To find so whimsical a creature,
A cloud (c) presented to my view,
And strait this parallel I drew;
Clouds turn with every wind about,
They keep us in suspense and doubt,
Yet oft' perverse like woman-kind
Are seen to scud against the wind:
And are not women just the same?
For, who can tell at what they (d) aim?
Clouds keep the stoutest mortals under,
When (e) bell-wing they discharge their thunder;
So when the alarum bell is rung,
Of (f) Xanti's everlasting tongue,
The husband dreads its loudness more,
Than light'nings flash, or thunder's roar.
Clouds weep as they do without pain,
And what are tears but womens rain?
The clouds about the welkin (g) roam,
And ladies never stay at home.
The clouds build castles in the air,
A thing peculiar to the fair;
For all the schemes of their (h) fore-casting,
Are not more solid nor more lasting.

A cloud is light by turns, and dark,
Such is a lady with her spark;
Now, with a sudden (i) pouting gloom,
She seems to darken all the room;
Again, she's pleas'd, his fears (k) beguil'd,
And all is clear, when she has smil'd.
In this they're wondrously alike,
(I hope the simile will (l) strike)
Tho' in the darkest (m) dumps you view 'em,
Stay but a moment you'll see thro' 'em.

The clouds are apt to make (n) reflection,
And frequently produce infection:
So Cælia, with small provocation,
Blasts ev'ry neighbour's reputation.

The clouds delight in gaudy show,
For they like ladies have their bow;
The gravest (o) matron will confess,
That she herself is fond of dress.

Observe the clouds in pomp array'd,
What various colours are display'd,
The pink, the rose, the v'lets dye,
In that great drawing-room the sky;
How do these differ from our (p) graces,
In garden silks, brocades, and laces?
Are they not such another fight,
When met upon a birth-day night?

The clouds delight to change their fashion,
(Dear ladies be not in a passion)
Nor let this whim to you seem strange,
Who ev'ry hour delight in change.

In them and you alike are seen
The sullen symptoms of the spleen,
The moment that your vapours rise,
We see them dropping from your eyes:

(a) Most ladies in reading call this word a simile, but they are to note, it consists of three syllables, si-mi-le. In English, a likeness. (b) Not to hurt them. (c) Not like a gun or pistol. (d) This is not meant as to shooting, but resolving. (e) The word [bellowing] (f) Xanti, a nick name for Xantippe, that scold of glorious memory, who never let poor Socrates have one moment's peace of mind, yet with unexampled patience, he bore her pestilential tongue. I shall beg the ladies pardon, if I insert a few passages concerning her, and at the same time I assure them, it is not to lessen those of the present age, who are possess'd of the like laudable talents; for I will confess that I know three in the city of Dublin, no way inferior to Xantippe, but that they have not as great men to work upon. When a friend asked Socrates, how he could bear the scolding of his wife Xantippe, he retorted, and asked him, how he could bear the gagling of his geese; ay, but my geese lay eggs for me, replied his friend; so does my wife bear me children, said Socrates. Diog. Laert. Being asked at another time by a friend, how he could bear her tongue, he said she was of this use to him, that she taught him to bear the impertinencies of others with more ease, when he went abroad. Plut. de capiend. ex host. utilis. Socrates invited his friend Euthydemus to supper. Xantippe in great rage went in to them, and overset the table, Euthydemus rising in a passion to go off, my dear friend stay, said Socrates. Did not a hen do the same thing at your house the other day, and did I shew any resentment? Plut. de ira cohibenda. I could give many more instances of her termagancy, and his philosophy, if such a proceeding might not look as if I were glad of an opportunity to expose the fair sex; but to shew I have no such design, I declare solemnly, that I had much worse stories to tell of her behaviour to her husband, which I rather pass over on account of the great esteem which I bear for the ladies, especially those in the honourable station of matrimony. (g) Ramble. (h) Not vomiting. (i) Thrusting out the lip. (k) This is to be understood not in the sense of wort when brewers put yeast, or barm in it; but its true meaning is deceived, or cheated. (l) Hit your fancy. (m) Sullen fits; we have a merry jigg called Dumpty Deary, invented to rouse ladies from the dumps. (n) Reflections of the sun. (o) Motherly woman. (p) Not grace before and after meat, nor their graces the dutchesses, but the Graces which attend on Youth.

In ev'ning fair you may behold
The clouds are fring'd with borrow'd gold,
And this is many a lady's case,
Who flaunts about in (a) borrow'd lace.

Grave matrons are like clouds of snow,
Their words fall thick, and soft, and slow.
While brisk (b) coquets, like rattling hail,
Our ears on every side assail.

Clouds when they intercept our sight,
Deprive us of celestial light:
So when my *Chloe* I pursue,
No heav'n besides I have in view.

Thus on (c) comparison you see,
In ev'ry instance they agree,
So like, so very much the same,
That one may go by t'others name.
Let me (d) proclaim it then aloud,
That ev'ry woman is a cloud:

The VICAR'S Race.

By J—M—S—, Esq;

I'll tell you a story, a story so merry,
Of a wager that happen'd near *Elford-ferry*,
Where my friend parson *V—n*, set out with
much heart,

And so run a race with himself and was beat.

Says the noble Earl *Berkshire*, a peer yet unfold,

Whose wit is still new, and whose bounty is old,
That you cannot five times round my gardens,
friend, run

I'll stake half a crown; says the doctor, 'tis done.

Like a large knave of clubs in your boots and
your gown,

First prithee *Tom V—n* lay divinity down,
Then tho' down hill you run, don't despair of
some stay,

Those legs with that belly can ne'er run away.

'Twas then that of *Staffordshire's* priest-
hood the pride,

Laid his boots and his robe, and his girdle aside;
My lungs which ne'er fail, for my guts shall
attone,

And I'll do a miracle, *Woolston* shall own.

It was in defiance of thick, and of thin,
That God's holy envoy stood strip'd to the skin,
Then he labour'd so well with arms, elbows
and head,

That my lord thought his wager was merrily
lay'd.

And as he urg'd on o'er the gravelly plain,
Those worms which were trod on, could ne'er
turn again.

The gard'ners rejoic'd o'er each reverend stride,
And blessing the priest laid their rollers aside.

Each echo reply'd in the praise of *Tom V—n*,
As with speed he urg'd on his large collar of
brawn,

Till the legs not rememb'ring a very long score,
Forsook the great pauch which supply'd them
before.

As citizens choak'd in the pit with fat
laughter.

As the swain in Duke *Montagu's* picture of
After,

As a dull *Cambridge Soph* who closes his rhebus,
So seem'd parson *V—n*, and so look'd like
a Nebus.

Whilst bishops for places and pensions con-
tend,

New translations are wish'd, and old heresies
mend,

Then let us remember in bumpers around,
The staunch parson *V—n* who so well stands
his ground.

And let all the *Staffordshire* laymen go pray,
Since first the fat vicar has shewn us the way,
That our bishops when next in the senate they
meet,

May so run a race by themselves, and be beat.

The Rose-Bud; a Song.

OBSERVE the rose-bud ere it blows,
While the dawn glimmers o'er the sky!

Observe its silken leaves unfold,

As fond of day's majestic eye!

At noon, more bold, in fullest bloom,

It spreads a gale of sweets around;

At eve it mourns the setting sun,

And sheds its honours on the ground.

So beauty's bashful bud appears,

So blushes in the eye of praise:

So ripens in the noon of life,

And wither'd so in age decays.

Time is the canker-worm of youth,

It bites the blossom as it grows,

It blasts the flow'r that blooms at full,

And rudely sheds the falling rose.

See, beauty, see! how love and joy

On youth's light pinions haste away;

How swift the moments glide along,

And age advances with delay!

Now, beauty! crop the rose-bud now,

And catch the essence as it flies;

Let pleasure revel in its bloom,

Let time possess it when it dies.

(a) Not Flanders lace, but gold and silver lace. By borrow'd, I mean such as run in honest trades-
men's debts, for what they were not able to pay, as many of them did for French silver lace against
the last birth-day. Vid. the shopkeepers books. (b) Girls who love to hear themselves prate,
and put on a number of monkey airs to catch men. (c) I hope none will be so uncomplaisant to
the ladies as to think these comparisons adious. (d) Tell it to the whole world, not to proclaim
them as robbers and rapparees.

*The merry Monarch; or Knighthood
a Jest. A TALE.*

WHEN good king *Jemmy* wore the *British*
crown,

A pleasant *jest* for highest wit went down:
A *pun*, a *quibble*, a *conundrum* quaint,
Oft made a *bishop* of a man no *saint*.
Smart *repartees* pass'd all for *sterling* coin,
And wit was then as unrefin'd as *quine*.
The king himself, so rest his merry soul,
Could crack his *joke*---- nor would his mirth
controul;

But laught full hearty, if the *jest* was keen,
Nor could the care of *kingdoms* give him spleen.

Thus story tells ---- As he rode out one day,
To chase the *flag*, he lost, by chance, his way:
The *courtiers* eager, scour the spacious field,
While duty there did unto pleasure yield.
Along king *Jemmy*, with his usual grace,
Kept stepping onward in a common pace.
'Till near two *clowns* he came; who work'd
full hard,

Hedging a *close*, behind a *farmer's* yard.
They spy'd the king, and from his awkward
mien,

Thought he some needy *northern* laird had been.
Good men, (quoth he) ---- and then he made
his bow,

Ken ye which way the nobles rode just now?
My business leads me unto our king James.
I know him not, in troth (quoth one) ---- it seems
He only minds his countrymen, while we
Labour thus hard to furnish out their *glee*.
Ride on (quoth 'tother) man, you'll find him
out,

Surrounded by a *gaudy Scottish* rout:
Fear not thy fortune, *Jemmy* loves a loon,
And thou'rt some starving knight that wants
a boon.

Weel fare ye (quoth the king) and o' my weard,
Good character ye to your prince affeard;
And Ise wat weel, it an gangs to his ear;
Why then (quoth *Dick*) for once the truth
he'll hear.

So saying, to a grove that lay in sight,
On rode the king, and there thought fit to light;
Out stretch'd his *royal* limbs upon the place,
And slept full sweetly on the verdant grass;
No policies of *state* disturb'd his mind,
But that good *prince* snor'd loud as any *bind*,
Until the chase was o'er, a *flag* was dead,
When duty found a place in *courtiers* heads:
Nor had the noble train long sought their lord,
E'er fast they found him on the gay *greensward*.
Hasty they then from reeking *couriers* spring,
While with a smile up rose the *jocund* king.

My lords (quoth he) as you rid yonder by,
Did ye not; *bedging*, *twa* auld carles spy,
In *leather* doublets clad? ---- My liege, we did
(Quoth one) ---- See then (said he) them bitber
lead.

Strait they obey'd, and as they dragg'd each
eleven;

Ads me (quoth *Dick* to *Ralph*) we're both undone.
Yon man we took for some poor begging knight,
Is the king's grace. ---- Ods fish (quoth *Ralph*)
you're right.

We shall be hang'd. ---- What will become
of *Sue*!

She'll pine to death! -- And so will *Marg'ry* too.
Them at a distance when the monarch spy'd,
He took the whynyard from his martial side:
Behind him on the ground its point he stay'd,
As not much caring to survey the blade.

Low on their knees the trembling wretches
crawl,
And sweat with fear their heads should lower
fall.

Your names (quoth *Jemmy*) in an angry tone;
Mine is poor Dick ---- *Mine Ralph, a sorry*
clown!

Weel (quoth the king) and gave their necks a
strap,

Sir Ralph, Sir Richard, ye may both get up:
Now knights ye are, and o' my soul! I ween,
Twa peurer knights in Scotland ne'er were seen.
A loud applause the fawning crowd express'd,
To see two titles go to make one *jest*.

The mock Heroes.

HARK! hark! what sounds tremendous
from afar

Rend the blue arch, and ring th' alarms of war!
Shrill trumpets, thund'ring drums, in concert
join'd,

Fill with stern horror ev'ry blast of wind;
The martial din assails my soft retreat,
Stranger to noise! the *Muses* silent seat!
--But see! all gay, the mimick host appears,
In laughter loud, to dissipate my fears,
Tho' arm'd with *fauchions*, buff and ban-
dileers:

Eating, not arms, to day is all their trade,
Real the feast, the fighting masquerade.
--So the dull ass, when cloath'd in lion's skin,
Shows terrible without, tho' calm within,
Pretends to reign the monarch of the wood,
And loudly brays to make his title good;
But vain to the pretence, the bray as vain,
His ears betray the cheat, and he's an ass again,

*The following Lines were wrote on her
Majesty's setting up the Bustoes of
Mr. Locke, Sir Isaac Newton,
Mr. Woolaston, and Dr. Clarke;
in the Hermitage at Richmond.*

Sic fidi latantur Deſſi.

WITH honour thus by *Carolina* plac'd,
How are these venerable bustoes grac'd!
O queen! with more than regal title crown'd;
For love of arts and piety renown'd!
How do the friends of virtue joy to see
Her darling sons exalted thus by thee!

Nought

M m

Nought to their fame can now be added more,
Rever'd by her whom all mankind adore.

*The Sweeper of New-Haven College
in New-England lately becoming a
Widower, conceived a violent Passion
for the Relict of his deceased Cam-
bridge Brother, (whose merry Will,
see p. 87.) which he express'd in the
following Strains.*

Mistress A--y,
To you I fly,
You only can relieve
To you I turn, [me,
For you I burn, [me.
If you will but believe
Then gentle dame,
Admit my flame,
And grant me my peti-
If you deny, [tion;
Alas! I die
In pitiful condition.
Before the news
Of your poor spouse
Had reached our New-
Haven,
My dear wife dy'd
Who was my bride,
In Anno eighty seven.
Thus being free,
Let's both agree
To join our hands, for
Boldly aver [I do
A widower
Is fittest for a widow.
You may be sure
'Tis not your dow'r
I make this flowing
verse on;
In these smooth lays,
I only praise [son.
The glories of your per-
For the whole that
Was left to Mat,
Fortune to me has gran-
In equal store, [ted,
Nay I have more,
What Matthew always
wanted.
No teeth, 'tis true,
You have to shew,
The young think teeth
inviting;

But silly youths!
I love those mouths
Where there's no fear
of biting.
A leaky eye
That's never dry,
These woful times is
fitting:
A wrinkled face
Adds solemn grace
To folks devout at
meeting.
A furrow'd brow,
Where corn might
grow, [in't:
Such fertile soil is seen
A long hook nose,
Tho' scorn'd by foes,
For spectacles conveni-
ent.
Thus to go on,
I cou'd pen down
Your charms from head
to foot,
Set all your glory,
In verse before ye,
But I've no mind to do't.
Then haste away,
And make no stay,
For soon as you come
hither,
We'll eat and sleep,
Make beds and sweep,
And talk and smoke
together.
But if, my dear,
I must come there,
Tow'rd Cambridge
strait I'll set me,
To towze the hay,
On which you lay,
If, madam, you will
let me.

Epigram.

CHARG'D with writing of bawdy, this
was F-----'s reply:
'Tis what Dryden and Congreve have done as
well as I.

'Tis true---but they did it with a good pretence,
With an ounce of rank bawdy went a pound
of good sense:

But thou hast proportion'd, in thy judgment
profound,
Of good sense scarce an ounce, and of bawdy
a pound.

The Queen's Hermitage.

LOCKE, Newton, Clarke, and Woolaston
are seen

To grace the sylvan closet of our queen.
Britain, and Caroline, this choice admire;
Here state may cease; and Walpole may retire:
Nor thou, great statesman, view with jealous
eyes,

In second pomp, thy rival sages rise.
Some future monarch shall thy busto bless,
In the green covert, and the learn'd recess.
Kings yet unborn shall all thy counsels scan,
Dwell on each feature, and recount the man:
And when thro' pleasing majesty they trace
The copy'd lustre of our regent's face,
Shall own, that heav'n to bless the white-
clift shore,

Once, and once only, was profuse before;
O'er inbred faction, and the force of Spain.
When Albion coolly did her rights maintain;
And fate, the certain blessing to dispense,
Join'd Cecil's wisdom to Eliza's sense.

*Written under a fulsome Inscription on
a Tomb Stone in Berkshire.*

STOP reader here, be not deceiv'd, I'll tell ye
This good man dy'd indebted to his belly.
His heart like to his trade, * was hard as stone,
He lov'd his wife, but starv'd his eldest son.
Tho' call'd above, a church of England lover,
He knew no more on't than the words discover.
Thus, without merit, to advance his praise
Ambitious Tom † this monument did raise.

*On her Majesty's setting up the Busts
of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke,
Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Woolaston,
in the Hermitage at Richmond.*

Sui memores alios fecere merendo.

BEhold, O stranger, new from foreign lands,
Where slaves obey what lawless will com-
mands;
Where statues to the proud oppressor rise,
And hood-wink'd faith has put out reason's
eyes:
Behold the honours Caroline ordains
To those great souls, who wrote to break your
chains!

Unerring nature's equal laws to show,
Prescrib'd to all above, and all below:
Example rare! O Britain, blest to see
Thy queen declare for truth and liberty.


* Mason. † His Son.

The

The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

AUGUST, 1732.

TUESDAY, August 1.

RDERS were given for reducing all the Guard Ships to their middle Complement, and to return to their several Stations at *Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness.*

The Assizes ended at *Worcester*, which prov'd a maiden Assizes, none being capitally convicted; and the Sheriffs, according to Custom, presented the Judges with white Gloves. Three were cast for Transportation.

Three Men, about the End of last Month, received Sentence of Death at *Durham*, one for the Highway, one for Sheep and Horse-stealing, and the third for the Murder of a Woman near *Sunderland.*

THURSDAY, 3.

About One o'Clock the Governor, Sub-Governor, and several of the Directors of the *Bank*, came to their new Building in *Threadneedle-street*, to see the first Stone laid: And after they had viewed the Stone, on which his Majesty's and their several Names were engrav'd, the same was cover'd with a Plate of Lead, and that with the Base of a Pillar. They then gave 20 Guineas to be distributed among the Workmen.

FRIDAY, 4.

Mr. *Crawford*, an Attorney, was seized by one of his Majesty's Messengers, assisted by a File of Musqueteers, and carried to *Westminster* in

order to be examined, being suspected to be the Author of *Fog's Journal* about K. *William*, for which the Printer and Publisher were some Time since taken into Custody, and Information filed against them.

James Vernon, Robert Hucks, and George Heatcote, Esqrs; paid 300*l.* into the Bank of *England*, for the Use of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in *America.* (See p. 227.)

Two Men received Sentence of Death at *Maidstone*, one for Horse-stealing, and the other for the Highway. Six were cast for Transportation.

At the Assizes at *Newcastle* two receiv'd Sentence of Death, one for Horse-stealing, and one for House-breaking; and several were cast for Transportation.

SATURDAY, 5.

At the Assizes at *Launceston*, for the County of *Cornwall*, two Men receiv'd Sentence of Death, one for coining counterfeit Half-Crowns and Shillings, and the other for Horse-stealing: And two were order'd for Transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

At a General Court of the *East-India Company*, Sir *Matthew Decker* in the Chair, they were acquainted with the Proceedings commenc'd about a Year ago in the Court of *Exchequer*, on Mr. *Arbutnot's* Arrival from *Cbina*, against Mr. *James Naish*, chief

chief Supercargoe there, relating chiefly to the Purchase of the Company's Tea, and the great Quantity of Gold brought from *China* for him; all which had been farther prov'd by several Commanders of Ships, and Supercargoes from *China*, particularly by a Letter of Directions, for conveying the Gold to Mrs. *Naisb*. After many Debates, the Court resolv'd to this Effect: That the General Court approves of the Conduct of the Court of Directors, as to their Proceedings against Mr. *Naisb*, and recommends to them the vigorous Continuation thereof, and that they, by no Application from him, or any in his Behalf, do come to any Composition or Agreement with him, without the Approbation of a General Court being first had. They also resolv'd, that the Court of Directors be empower'd to receive any Scheme or Schemes tending to the Reduction of the Interest of their Bonds, or paying them off. The Chairman then reported a Method for preventing or restraining private Trade, an Evil so mischievous to the Proprietors, containing divers Orders to their Governors abroad, for causing all Goods not allowed, to be seized there, &c.

Daniel Tipping (one of the Malefactors condemn'd at the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, for the Highway, and repriev'd by her Majesty for 14 Days) was executed at *Tyburn*. (See p. 205.)

THURSDAY, 10.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guild Hall*, the Bill relating to the Disposal of the Place of the Keeper of *Newgate* was read twice; and the Question being put, whether it should be read the third Time the next Court, it was carry'd in the Negative.

SATURDAY, 12.

At the Assizes at *Kingston in Surrey*, the four following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Philip Parker*, for stealing a black Mare from *Henry Hammond*, Jun. Also on

a second Indictment, for stealing a brown Mare from Mr. *Cradock*: *John Eddins* and *William Welsh*, for breaking open the House of *Nicholas Bicker Allen*, and stealing several Sugar-Loaves, some Silver, and Half-pence: And *Edward Lunt*, for assaulting *Thomas Benfield* and his Wife, and robbing them of a Silver Watch, Half a Guinea and two Six-pences, and one bad Crown-Piece. Six were cast for Transportation, five burnt in the Hand, and one order'd to be whipt. *Lunt* was 63 Years old, and confels'd at the Gallows his having committed upwards of 100 Robberies on the Highway by himself.

At *Exeter* three Persons were capitally convicted for Horse-stealing. A Cause was tried between Mr. *Langley* a Proctor, Plaintiff, and Mr. *Farley*, a Printer of *Exeter*, Defendant, for inserting a scandalous Paragraph in his News-Paper, relating to a Murder the Plaintiff was tried and honourably acquitted of, about four Years since. The Tryal lasted several Hours, and the Jury gave the Plaintiff 20*l.* Damages,

WEDNESDAY, 16.

At a Court of Directors of the *East-India Company*, Mr. *James Naisb*, late Supercargoe from *China*, deliver'd in his Answer to the Charge laid against him at the late General Court; which answer was referr'd to the next General Court.

At the Assizes at *St. Edmunds-bury* none were capitally convicted. One *Cole* was tried for the Murder of a Reaper, by stabbing him with a Sickle, and found guilty of *Man-slaughter*. Also an Ostler at *Ipswich* was found guilty of *Man-slaughter* for killing his Fellow-Servant. And one was order'd to be transported for Sheep-stealing.

FRIDAY, 18.

Four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at *Bridgwater*, for Horse-stealing and the Highway, and six were burnt in the Hand.

MON-

MONDAY, 21.

His R. H. the Prince of *Wales* entertain'd her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, and all the Princesses, in a magnificent Manner, at Dinner, at his House at *Kew*, at which were present several Persons of Distinction. His Royal Highness order'd a large Ox to be roasted on *Kew-Green* for the Populace.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Torrington*, first Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by several Persons of Distinction, went in the Admiralty-Barge from *Whitehall* to *Greenwich*, and hoisted his Flag on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, in which he will sail in a few Days, to convoy his Majesty to *England*.

One Man, viz. *Ely Hatton*, received Sentence of Death at *Gloucester*, for the Murder of *Thomas Turberville*, late of *Mitchel Dean*, Carpenter, the 28th of *April* last; who was found in his Shop the next Day, with his Brains dash'd out, and his Scull chopt to Pieces with a broad Ax. There were several reputable Witnesses to prove this horrid Fact, which nothing but ocular Demonstration could render more plain; for when he was apprehended, he had on a Shirt and a Pair of Stockings of the Deceased, and his Coat was bloody in several Places. One Man, whom he call'd as a Witness, to prove that he saw him about nine o'Clock that Night the Murder was done, said, he believ'd verily that he was the Person that committed it. Two were ordered for Transportation, and three burnt in the Hand.

FRIDAY, 25.

A General Court of the S. S. Company was held, for taking the Ballot, pursuant to Resolutions of two late General Courts, (See p. 152.) for chusing a Committee of 15 of the Proprietors, qualified according to the said Resolutions, to inspect and examine the several Accounts

prepared by the Accomptant, and laid before them.

The *South Sea* Company's Ships employ'd this Year in the Whale Fishery, are now all safely arrived back in the River, consisting of 21 Sail, 14 from *Greenland*, and seven from *Davis's Streights*, bringing among them 24 Whales and a half, several of which are very large.

THURSDAY, 31.

This Night was closed the Ballot taken at the *York Buildings* House, upon the Question, whether a Committee of Inspection be now appointed or not: When, upon casting up the Ballot, it appear'd there were for the Question 142 Votes, against it 346.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Thomas Baker* was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Patton* in *Shropshire*, void by the Death of Dr. *Johnson*.

Mr. *Peter Chamber* to the Living of *Lair Marney* in *Essex*, by *Nicholas Corfellis*, Esq;

Rob. Chernock, A. M. Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon*, to the Rectory of *Elmly* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, by the said College, void by the Resignation of Mr. *Leigh*.

Mr. *Thomson*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Braightolst*, in *Lincolnshire*, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. *Hall*, to the Living of *Noke* near *Oxford*, by the Earl of *Godolphin*.

Mr. *Tho. Etty*, was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Egglesborough*, in the County and Diocese of *Lincoln*, void by the Death of Dr. *Joshua Lewis*.

Mr. *Giles*, to the Living of *Cornford* in *Cambridgeshire*, by ——— *Dowse*, Esq;

John Usgate, A. M. of *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to the E. of *Loudon*, had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Thurrock Parva* in *Essex*, together with the Vicarage of *West Thurrock* in the same County.

Mr.

Mr. Carleton was sworn in Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal at St. James's, in the room of Dr. Aspinball, deceased.

Mr. Tho. Inett was install'd a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Winchester, in the room of Dr. Crosse, deceased.

Mr. Tho. Hudson was presented by Sir John Norris to the Vicarage of Benendon in Kent, void by the Cession of Mr. Fetherstone.

Dr. Bundy, Rector of East-Barnet, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains, who is now abroad with his Majesty, was appointed by the King one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, a Place worth 300*l.* per Ann. in the room of Dr. Aspinball, deceased.

William Webster D. D. appointed by the Rev. Dr. Gougbe, to the Curacy of St. Clement's East-cheap, void by the Resignation of Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Tho. Davis was presented by the Bp. of St. David's to the Vicarage of Landivirriog in Cardiganshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Horatio Manley, Esq; was made Captain of a Company of Foot in a Regiment on the Irish Establishment.

Tho. Towers, Gent. an Ensign in another Regiment on the Irish Establishment.

The Hon. William Finch, Esq; next Brother to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, appointed his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain.

Mr. Howarth, Son to Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. Member of Parliament for the Shire of Radnor, appointed one of the Clerks of the Treasury.

Edward Stephens, Esq; appointed by the Royal African Company, Governor and Chief of Cape-Coast Castle, and all the English Settlements on the Coasts of Africa.

Dr. Guy Roussignac, a Physician in Gough-Square, Fleetstreet, unanimously chosen Lecturer of Anatomy at Surgeons-Hall, in the room of Dr.

Goldsmith, deceased.

Mr. John Cook of Leigh in Essex, Author of the *Anatomical and Mechanical Essay on the whole Animal Oeconomy in one View*, was lately presented with the Degree of Dr. of Medicine from the University of St. Andrews in North Britain.

Mr. Ferret, Gentleman to the Earl of Burlington, appointed by his Lordship one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, in the room of Tho. Lane, Esq; deceased.

James-Fulleffer Lloyd, Esq; was made Captain of a Company of Foot in the Reg. commanded by Col. Jasper Clayton.

Mr. Newsham, of Cloth-Fair, the famous Fire-Engine-Maker, is appointed Engineer in Ordinary to his Majesty, of all his Water-Works.

Marmaduke Ramsey, Esq; appointed Capt. and Mr. Bombridge Capt. Lieut. of a Company of Foot in the Reg. commanded by Col. Harrison now at Edinburgh.

Sir Roger Butler, first Lieut. of the *Namur*, made Capt. of a new Sloop to be launch'd at Woolwich, and call'd the *Bonetta*: And Lieut. Charles Smith, Capt. of one of the new Sloops now building at Chatham.

Capt. Purvis unanimously elected an elder Brother of Trinity-House, in the room of Sir Tho. Hardy, deceased.

William Corbett, Esq; Cashire of his Majesty's Navy, appointed one of the Directors of Greenwich-Hospital, in the room of John Hanbury, Esq; deceased.

Holland Wilson, Esq; Lieut. of a Company in the Reg. commanded by Col. Pierce Kirke.

In Ireland; George Gordon, Gent. made Lieut. in the E. of Orkney's Reg. of Foot: Jeffrey Amburst, Gent. Ensign in Col. Egerton's Reg. of Foot: And James Coates, Gent. Ensign in Col. Murray's Reg. of Foot.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

The Rev. Dr. Delawney married
19

MARRIAGES, &c. in AUGUST, 1732. 261

to Mrs. *Tennison*, a Widow Gentlewoman of 1500*l.* per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. *Cricquet*, Minister of the German Church in the *Savoy*, to Mrs. *Hammond*, a Widow Gentlewoman of the *Hay-Market*, possessed of upwards of 600*l.* per Ann.

Col. *Eaton*, to Miss *Hodges*, Daughter to the late Mr. *Hodges*, Steward to the Duke and Dutchess of *Marlborough*, a Lady of 4000*l.* Fortune.

— *Hestwell*, of *Bloomsbury-Square*, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss *Wilkinson* of the same Place, of 6000*l.* Fortune.

Thomas Caldicotte of *Cathorp*, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss *Fish*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of Sir *Tho. Shelly*, one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties, was safely deliver'd of a Son.

John Evelyn, Esq; (eldest Son of Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. and one of the Commissioners of the Customs) married to one of the Daughters of the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, a Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Belasyse*, of *Brancepeth-Castle*, to Miss *Billingly*, an Heiress of 30,000*l.*

The Dutchess of *Kent* was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at her House in *St. James's-Square*.

The Lady *Clifford*, Relict of the late Lord *Clifford*, brought to bed of a Son, at the Duke of *Norfolk's* House in the said Square.

The Wife of *William Archer*, Esq; Sister to Sir *Michael Newton*, Knt. of the *Bath*, brought to bed of a Son, at her House in *Soho-Square*.

John Sheldon, Esq; possessed of a plentiful Estate, married to Miss *Douglas* of *Pinnar* in *Hertfordshire*, an Heiress of 12,000*l.* Fortune.

DEATHS.

Dr. *Harris*, an eminent Physician, at his House in *New-Bond-street*.

Mr. *Johnson*, formerly a Commander of several Ships in the *Guinea* and *West-India* Trade.

The Lady *Harriot Harvey*, young-

est Daughter of the Earl of *Bristol*, in the 28th Year of her Age.

Mrs. *Jolliff*, at *East-Shean* in *Surrey*, a Widow Gentlewoman of a very considerable Fortune, the Bulk of which she has left to two Maiden Sisters.

The Rev. Dr. *Aspinball*, Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, and one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.

Mr. *Carpenter*, Relict of Mr. *Carpenter*, Gardener to his late Majesty King *William*.

James Langham, Esq; at his Seat near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, in the Commission of the Peace for the said County.

— *How*, Esq; at his House in *Piccadilly*, a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate.

The Rev. Mr. *Rigden*, Minister of *Rygate* in *Surrey*.

The Hon. General *Ross*, an old experienc'd Officer of his Majesty's Forces, Representative in Parliament for the Shire of *Ross* in *North-Britain*.

Mr. *Sheafe*, an eminent Stationer, of *Breadstreet*, at his Seat at *Highgate*, in the 80th Year of his Age.

John Sunderland, Esq; of a plentiful Fortune.

Mr. *Goodwin*, formerly a *West-India* Merchant of this City, who has left a plentiful Estate to his Grandson, now at *Oxford*.

The Hon. Miss *Asburnham*, only Daughter to the Earl of *Asburnham*, of a Fever at *Tunbridge*, in the 17th Year of her Age.

Mr. *Daniel Hays*, aged about 83, an eminent wealthy Merchant of this City; suddenly.

The Lady of Sir *Rob. Abdy*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Essex*, at his Seat at *Albys* in the said County.

George Turfield of *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*, Esq;

James Field, of *Odyam* in *Hampshire*, Esq;

The Lady *Sarah Osborne*, aged 85, Relict of *Josiah Osborne*, Esq; Prime

Prime Serjeant at Law in the Reign of King *William*.

Mr. *Cotsworth*, aged near 100, formerly a Watchmaker in *Fleet-street*, and the oldest Inhabitant of *St. Dunstan's* Parish.

Col. *Hammerton*, an able and experienc'd Naval Officer.

Tho. Lane, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Knt. In Queen *Anne's* Reign he commanded the *Pembroke* Man of War, with Sir *George Rooke*, up the *Streights*: When they took the *Spanish* Galleons, he was the Person that brought the News of their being in *Vigo* to the Admiral, and for that and other eminent Services, he was by her Majesty knighted on his Return home: He also commanded the *Bedford* Man of War up the *Streights* in that memorable *Spanish* Engagement in the Year 1718. He was also made by King *George I.* Rear Admiral of the Red; but he soon laid that down, and liv'd a private Life.

The Lady *Kennedy*, at her House near *Westminster-Abby*.

Sir *Darcey Dawes*, Bart. only Son of the late Sir *Wm. Dawes*, Archbishop of *York*.

Henry Bartlett, Esq; Nephew to Mr. Alderman *Parsons*; at *Paris*.

The Rev. Mr. *Evans*, senior Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Vicar of *St. Brides* in *Fleet-street*.

John Storer, Esq; near *Greenwich*, formerly in the Commission of the Peace.

Mrs. *Sarah Orley*, a Widow Lady, reputed worth 20,000*l.* at *Hampstead*.

Mr. *Cooper*, one of the Surgeons of *Guy's* Hosqital.

John Hanbury, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company.

John Cole, Esq; at *Daventry* in

Northamptonshire, formerly in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

Major *Benbow*, who formerly belong'd to the first Troop of Life Guards.

The Rev. Mr. *Wm. Rogers*, Rector of *Langellor* in *Carmarthenshire*.

Joseph Hall, Esq; Counsellor at Law, worth 2000*l.* per Annum: at *Durham*.

The Lady *Harriot*, Wife to the E. of *Orrery*, at *Cork* in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Tracy*, Son to the late Judge *Tracy*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

John Bell, late of *King's-Lynn*, *Norfolk*, Merchant.

Abraham Ward, late of *Tbetsford*, *Norfolk*, Merchant.

George Maries, of *Goodman's-Fields*, *Middlesex*, Merchant.

Joseph Marples, of *Scotland-Yard* in the same County, Vintner.

Roger Prowse, of *Exon*, Merchant.

George Honyman, and *James Forsyth*, late of *Burr-street*, near *St. Katherine's*, *Middlesex*, Cornfactors and Partners.

Nicholas Little, late of *Wood-street*, *London*, Vintner.

Thomas Edwards, late of *Fleet-street*, *London*, Coffeeman.

Philips de Fries, of *Lemon-street*, *Goodman's-Fields*, *Middlesex*, Merchant.

Francis Mattison, of *Dent*, in *Yorkshire*, Chapman.

Robert Plimpton, of *Shepton-Mallet*, in *Somersetshire*, Clothier.

Edmund Smallpeeces, late of *Shepton Mallet*, in the same County, Soap-Maker, and Tallow-Chandler.

Thomas Whitehead, of *Ashton under Line*, in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

Joseph Parr, late of *Wallbrook*, *London*, Packer.

FROM

FROM *Paris*. The Affair between the King and the Parliament does not seem to grow the riper by Time; for Matters stand just as they did. The King says he will be obey'd, and the Parliament begs of him that they may have Leave not to obey him: The King makes Declarations, and they make Remonstrances: The King tells them what is his Will, and they let him know what is theirs. This has been the Case for some Years past; and for ought we can perceive, it is likely to be the Case for some Years to come. The 23d, the Chambers were all assembled, when the King's Counsel delivered the Commission with which they were charged the 20th; and this was, as has been already said, to tell them, *That the King would be obey'd*. Upon which it was deliberated, that they should return to *Marly*, and pray his Majesty that he would be pleased to permit his Parliament to make Remonstrances to him on the Subject of his late Declaration.

From *Seville*: That the Marquis *de la Paz*, Secretary of State, wrote a Letter to Mr. *Keen*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary there, by the King of *Spain*'s Order, desiring that, as his Catholick Majesty has at present no Minister residing at the Court of *Great Britain*, Mr. *Keen* would acquaint the King his Master, in his Catholick Majesty's Name, with the Conquest of *Oran*, with all its Forts, and the Castle of *Mazalquivir*.

That the Count *de Montemar* having receiv'd Orders from the Court to return to the Ports of *Spain*, and disform his Fleet and Army, had recalled the Detachment which he sent from *Oran* under the Command of the Marquis *de Villadarias*; and after having left in *Oran* eight Batallions, under the Command of the Marquis *de Santa Cruz* the Governor, was departed thence for the Ports of *Spain* accordingly.

From *Hanover*, Aug. 26. This Morning at Ten o'Clock the King, attended by my Lord *Harrington*, and several of the chief Officers of his Majesty's Houshold, went from *Herenhausen* to *Zell*, where his Majesty intends this Afternoon to view the Stables, and To-morrow to hunt and shoot several wild Bears, which have by Order, been driven into Toils near that Place for his Majesty's Diverfion.

From the *Hague*. We have Advice, that the King of *Prussia* arriv'd the 30th of last Month at *Glodorp*, a Hunting Seat, where he was received and complimented in the Emperor's Name, by one of the Lords of his Imperial Majesty's Bed-Chamber: Soon after which, the Emperor and the King of *Prussia* had an Interview at *Glumitz*, where his *Prussian* Majesty dined with their Imperial Majesties, sitting at the left Hand of the Empress, who had the Emperor at her Right. From whence they all repaired to *Prague*, where his *Prussian* Majesty was treated at Dinner the next Day by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*.

From *Montpellier*. On the 22d, arrived here, with a great Retinue, the late Duke of *Ormond*, from the Court of *Spain*.

From *Madrid*. They write from *Ceuta*, that a Man had been seized there, who pretended to be a Domestick of the Duke *de Ripperda*, but was discovered to be an Engineer sent thither by the Duke, to take a Plan of the Fortifications. This Prisoner had farther informed them, that the Duke *de Ripperda* was turned *Mahometan*, and was actually in the Service of the King of *Morocco*, Which having been confirmed by other Letters, the King ordered the Council of *Castile* to rase out the Name of that Renegade in all the Records where it was written, when he was in Favour at this Court.

Prices of Goods, &c. in August, 1732.
Towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Afric. 38
—Bonds 3l. 16	Royal Aff. 105
—Annu. 111 $\frac{7}{8}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Y. Build. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Circ. 4l. 7 6	3 per C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mil. Bank 114	Eng Copper l. 2 4
India 156 $\frac{1}{4}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Welsb dit. 1l. 15s.
—Bonds Bl. 5 16	Blank Tick 7l. 12 6

The Course of E X C H A N G E.

Amst. 35 2 a 1	Bilboa 4l. $\frac{1}{4}$
D. Sight 35	Legborn 50 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rotter. 35 3	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hamb. 34 3 a 2	Venice 49
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Bourd $\frac{1}{2}$ us 32	Oport. 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 22 6	Oates 10 13 6
Rye 12 16	Tares 20 22
Barley 13 15 6	Pease 19 22
H. Beans 20 23	H. Pease 16 18
P. Malt 20 22	B. Malt 16 18 6

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 2l. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 to 26
New Hops per Hun. 3l. a 5l.
Old Hops 2l. 9s. a 2l. 19s.
Rape Seed 10l. a 11 10s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half
on board, 16 a 16l. 10s.
Tin in Blocks 4l.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.
Ditto Barbary 70 a 80l.
Iron of Bilbao 14l. 10s. per Ton,
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.
Tallow 40s.
Country Tallow 38s. 6d.
Cobincal 17s. 3d.

Grocery Wares by the C.

Raisins of the S. new 30s.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 20s.
Ditto Smyrna new 21s.
Ditto Alicant none
Ditto Lipra new none
Ditto Belvedera none
Currants new 40 a 42s.
Prunes French none
Figs none

Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.
Ditto second Sort 46 a 50s.
Loaf Sugar double ref. 8d. half a 9d.
Ditto single refine 56s. a 64s.

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7s. 8d.
Cloves 9s. 2d.
Mace 15s. 0d.
Nutmegs 8s. 8d.
Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18
Ditto brown 6d.
Pepper for home consump. 16d.
Ditto for Exportation 13d. half
Tea Bohea fine 10s. a 12s.
Ditto ordinary 9 a 10s.
Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.
Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16s.
Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s.
Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.
Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 16s.
Cardamoms 3s. 3d.
Camphire refine 15s.
Crabs Eyes 2s. 8d.
Jallop 3s. 2d.

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from July 25. to Aug. 29.**

Christned	{ Males 899	{ 1660
	{ Females 761	
Buried	{ Males 1048	{ 2045
	{ Females 997	

Died under 2 Years old	931
Between 2 and 5	128
5 10	69
10 20	49
20 30	121
30 40	181
40 50	191
50 60	137
60 70	112
70 80	69
80 90	43
90 and upwards	14

2045

Manna 18d. a 4s.
Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Opium 11s.
Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Rhubarb 2s. a 30s.
Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Saffron English 26s.
Wormseeds 3s. a 4s.
Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d.
Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Hypocacuanæ 6s. a 7s.
Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 36l.
Ditto white 24l.
Lisbon red 30l.
Ditto white 26l.
Sherry 26l.
Canary new 30l.
Ditto old 36l.
Florence 3l.
French red 30l. a 40l.
Ditto white 20l.
Mountain Malaga old 24l.
Ditto new 20 a 21l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 8d.
Rum of Jam. 7s.
Ditto Low Islands 6s. 4d. 6s. 10d.
The

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